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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,726—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 3 p.m. 1906				
24th Feb.	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL.....	5881	MOLDAVIA	10060
17th "	MACEDONIA...	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10060
31st "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5881	MOOLTAN.....	10060
14th "	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6322
12th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Eldenet	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sollier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sollier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

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OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th Feb.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	11th April "
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3369	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June

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LINGA	2170	Mon.	26 Feb. 11 a.m.	P'Hunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	6 Feb. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	1 Mar. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	2 Mar. 8 a.m.	(direct.)

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S. S. "WARDONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Gnezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

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*† CHINA	A. Lova	6,030	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March "
*† AUSTRIA	E. Colledani	7609	9th April "
MAHO. ACQUEHEM	A. Blaffer	4766	22th " "
*† PERSIA	P. Cregletto	3394	7th May "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 14	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 14	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 [illegible]	[illegible] 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	70 [illegible]	[illegible] 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. LANGLEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held at the Institute on TUESDAY the 27th February, 1906, at 6 P. M. (Standard Time).

BUSINESS.

1. Alteration of the name of the Institute to "Sassoon Institute and Library."
2. That the moiety of Life members' subscriptions at present credited to the "Endowment Fund" under Rule 41, be used for the purposes of the "General Fund."
3. That Rules 1 & 41 be altered accordingly.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1906.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6-30 P. M., on MONDAY, 26th instant.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21st February, 1906.

BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.

AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL

ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,

AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel W. H. MURRAY and the Officers of H. M. Royal Scots the Band and Pipers of the Battalion will play on the occasion.

Tickets of admission First day ..... Rs. 1
Do. Second ,, ... As. 8
Soldiers in uniform half price.
To be obtained at the Gate.

A. M. TOD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretaries.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 24th February, 1906, at 10 p. m. (Standard Time).

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary.

23rd January, 1906.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

NEW DOCK WORKS.

MESSRS. PRICE WILLS and REEVES are prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for (a) the SUPPLYING of rough Common HAMMER dressed Pitching and (b) for the laying of same on the slopes of Dam A2 now in course of construction in the Harbour during the months of March, April and May.

Contract No. 1	25,000	Cub. ft. or	250	Squares.
Do 2	25,000	,,	250	,,
Do 3	25,000	,,	250	,,
Do 4	25,000	,,	250	,,
Do 5	25,000	,,	250	,,
Do 6	25,000	,,	250	,,

Tenders may be made for either the whole or individual contracts.

Full particulars can be received at the Office of Messrs. Price Wills & Reeves, New Dock Works, Mody Bay, Bombay.

The successful Contractor or Contractors will be required to enter into a formal Agreement to complete the supply of stone or the laying of same within a specified time.

Messrs. Price Wills & Reeves do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed tenders to be delivered to the undersigned not later than 11 A. M., Standard Time, on TUESDAY 27th instant.

PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,

Bombay, 22nd February, 1906.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

WAGHJI TOPAN, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu, a landed proprietor.
PHILLIP YAZ, late of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, a Fitter.
HARPHUL DAYARAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
MAGON NETSI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
PETER FELICIANO d'ARANJO alias PETER ARANJO, late Assistant to Messrs. Phillimore & Company, Ld.
LUKHMIDAS NARAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
LUKHMIDAS JOOTHA, late of Bombay Hindu Piece-Goods Merchant trading in the name of Jootha Runchord.
MIRZA HAJI MIRZA MEHDI, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant.
HUBERT ARMSTRONG, a Lieutenant in the 95th Russell's Infantry and late of the Burmah Military Police.
HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HASSUM, late of Bombay Haji Memon Mahomedan Merchant.
KAVASHA SORABSHAW PAYMASTER, doing business under the style of the English Typewriting Company.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement as the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay, the 1st day of February, 1906.

BURMAH PETROL

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 16
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, 121, Meadow Street.

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Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions
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Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers,"
,, "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

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Remedy for all FEVERS.

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Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER For Prices Samples Apply to
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Published as the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period last year as far back as 1897 and 1893 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1893 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PROFITS & INCOME INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON.

MILL AGENTS and others desirous of information regarding the INSURANCE of PROFITS, FIXED CHARGES, &c., will receive full particulars on application to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from this date the TWO SLEEPING CARS that were taken off the 22-15 O'clock PASSENGER TRAIN from BOMBAY and 23-35 O'clock PASSENGER Train from POONA will be again ATTACHED to those Trains for the use of 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

J. N. HAWKINS.
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1906.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

MR. T. D. VELANKAR, B.S.Sc. L.M. and S., will deliver a series of THREE LECTURES in connection with the above mentioned Lectureship at the Framji Jimshaw Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, on WEDNESDAYS, commencing from WEDNESDAY the 28th February, 1906, at 5 P.M. Standard Time.

SUBJECT.—The Physiology of Digestion with special reference to the recent discoveries on the subject.

All Members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D.,
Lieut-Colonel I.M.S.
Principal, Grant Medical College

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1906.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NAROJAM KHIMJI has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our Client, MR. BHANJI VITAL. Any person or persons having any claim to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, howsoever, should make the same known to the Undersigned in writing at their Office, No 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the Messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Champa Wadi or Champagully, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 square yards be the same, little more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old No. 140, and New No. D-1151, Old Survey No. 33, and New Survey No. 1-A-1958, and in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal taxes under C Ward No. 1593, and Street No. 2, and bounded as follows. That is to say on or towards the East by the adjoining property formerly in the hands of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricamdas Ramdas, but now in the possession of Thakor Kanji Lladhar and his tenants, on or towards the West by the property of Ranji Laxamidas, on or towards the North by the common passage, on or towards the South by the property of Monji Mooji. Dated 23rd February, 1906.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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"Where is my Horse"	Picture 115 feet.
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"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
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"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pasmas Nightmare	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME NO. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brasillian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke" ...	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdresser's Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ...	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

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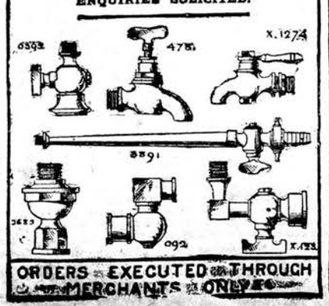

ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARSH & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WHICH is the FIRM in Bombay who sells Pianos at wholesale rates, also tunes and repairs musical instruments ? H. KAPS & Co., 37, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A Pocketful we mean
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On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
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Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

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Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
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but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

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THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Za. Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY however hopeless, despair not to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics, Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our cured lists FOR HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COOKBURN, SMITHES & Co,	Oporto.
WARRE & Co,	Oporto,
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MACKENZIE BROS.	Rossbire,
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
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WHISKEY,

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PUBIFIER EVEB DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SOURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure in certifying that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOKULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India :—FRECHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitations, dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, nightly disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous glandular swellings, discolorations, eruptions, rashes, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of all descriptions of impurities, sluggishness, and unsightly patches. Secondary symptoms, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, sore throat, ulcers, sores, gnats or mosquito bites, &c., are improved, the general health quickly restored. Long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

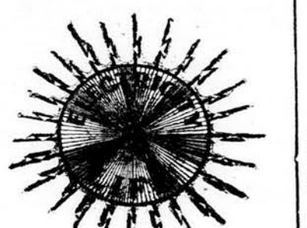
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters. Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and the fallacies of pretensions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NERVA JOHNSON Vetarzo Remedies Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of "Medicine Nervina, The New Brain and Nerve Food, Aldo Blood Medicine" and "Nervina" Special Notice stamped round Bottle.

SEVERE ASTHMA CURED!

A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS IN PRAISE FOR DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX.



Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it :—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following :—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers o this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

CALL OR ADDRESS :
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods,

Hackenschmidt's Conquests.
WHY HE WINS.

His Own Opinion.

Never in the memory of mankind has there been so marvellous a wrestler as Hackenschmidt. Seemingly he is unconquerable. The secret of his unvarying success, lies, perhaps, in the determined and methodical precautions he takes to acquire the "Steady Nerve," which so controls his matchless strength and superb skill, that he can at any instant put forth the uttermost force of which he is possessed. To ensure his "Steady Nerve," and dispel the weariness and lassitude which are provoked by the severity of his combats, Hackenschmidt makes it a regular custom to take a course of the Well Known Nerve Tonic—Phosferine, which, he says, is simply invaluable as a Nerve Recuperative. All the World knows how vital it is that Hackenschmidt *must* always be well, and *must know how to keep well*, and the fact that so powerful and well-conditioned a man derives immense benefit from Phosferine, is, in itself, the very best and strongest assurance that the famous Tonic will, to a far greater extent, strengthen and reinforce the Nerve System of the many who are not so richly endowed with health and strength as the brilliant young wrestler.

His Advice.

Mr. G. HACKENSCHMIDT writes:—"I have been so delighted at the wonderful results derived from taking Phosferine that I have much pleasure in giving you this unsolicited testimonial. Owing to the continued strain of wrestling three or four times nightly for the last eighteen months I got very much run down—lassitude, and general feeling of weariness. I consequently decided some few weeks back to take a holiday in Germany; the change did not seem to do me much good, but whilst in Berlin a friend of mine told me to try Phosferine, I followed his advice and found it a splendid tonic, a few bottles soon restored me to my old form. In Neuralgia I have also found it exceedingly valuable. *Strong* men, you see, have their troubles as well as others. I am very grateful that your remedy was brought to my notice, as it has certainly proved an invaluable help to me, you will therefore understand how I value the remedy. I shall not fail to recommend it to my friends. You can use this if you see fit, as I consider Phosferine is a Champion remedy and cannot be too well known."—Sept. 9, 1904.

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Influenza, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Of Parsons', 17, Farring on Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. y all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
COFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

Icilma

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—
"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

— Manufactory: —
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay..
"PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalizing Action on the Skin.

Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect-Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.

Icilma Fluor Cream contains no grease, and its refreshing and cleansing virtues make the Skin Healthy Transparent, Free from Wrinkles and Superfluous Hair, and give a lovely clear complexion that needs no powder.

Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and for all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. The marvellous healing and beautifying powers, the soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the absolute harmlessness of **Icilma** make it a necessity in every home and to every traveller.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS and STORES Icilma Co., Ltd.,
142 Gray's Inn Road, London, England.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—
"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

— Manufactory: —
LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay..
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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

SCIENTIFIC EXTERMINATION OF RATS
BY
DANYSZ VIRUS

Successfully used on the Royal Estate, Sandringham.

Danysz Virus is harmless to other animals and Human beings.

No inconvenience from dead rats.

Major-General Sir FREDERICK CARRINGTON writes:—"I am glad to say that after several application of the Virus, I have, I believe, completely cleared the rats out of my farm buildings, stables, kennels pheasantries, wares, and etc., at Hilcot, which I have never before succeeded in doing.

From PELHAM BURN Esq. Pit Chroy. Blacks bank, Morayshire. May 15th, 1905:—"It is the best stuff I ever used for exterminating rats."

Price Rs. 2-8 per tube.

SOLD BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Bombay orders are attended to by an expert.

7a, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Bombay mails of 10th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

CONSOLS—		
2½ per cent. Consols	26 1-2	= + 1-8
3 do. Reduced	29 1-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Inscribed Rupee Paper	66 5-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 9-16	= + 1-16
2 months Reduc	30	= + 1-16
Spot in New York		=
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 16	= + 1-2
Berlin	20 50	= — 1-4
New York Demand		=
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	do = do
2 " "	3 5-8	do = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8	do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do = do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	4 1-8	do = + 1-8
7 day marker rate	4	do = unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 275,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 Feb. sellers firm

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-4 1-4 buyers

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 30 — 1-4 M-J sellers quiet

BARLEY—
Bold 41 1-4 — 1-4 A-M sellers quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1-2 — 1 A-M value easier

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Schwanzente's

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5 7-4—5. Egyptian F.G.F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 14,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar. 5 6/0 —3	Mar.-Apl. 5 6/1 —3	Apl.-May 5 6/4 —3
May-June 5 6/7 —2	June-July 5 6/9 —3	July-Aug. 5 6/1 —3
Aug.-Sep. 5 6/8 —2	Sep.-Oct. 5 5/6 —1	Oct.-Nov. 5 5/3 —1

New York closed.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 22nd Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	11,622 bales.
Wheat	14,123 cwts.
Linseed	4,37 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	218 do
Gingellyseed	1,968 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnut	431 do
Castorseed	3,382 do
Rice	9,388 do
Myrabolams	5,044 do
Cottonseed	12,750 do
Mowrasseed	nil
Gram	3,878 do
Jowar	96 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 2,25,000
Ex s.s Sydney from Melbourne
Gold Coin, Rs. 15,000
Ex s.s Oriental from London:

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

Another storm has swept over the northern part of the Peninsula, giving heavy rain in some of the famine-stricken areas, and though very late in the season, doubtless it will give considerable relief in the shape of fodder and water to the unirrigated lands. But in many districts the rabi crop is fairly far advanced and heavy rain will cause damage.

The local trade of Bombay is good and the dullness in the cotton market has given another fillip to mill shares, in which a large business is passing, due to the profitable working of the mills. But the export trade is slack and steamers are leaving the port finding a difficulty in getting taken up here.

COTTON.

A renewed decline has been advised from New York since our last week's report, and a fall of about 50 points has been established. This has re-acted also on Liverpool to a certain extent, though the latter market has not fully responded to New York's weakness, probably on account of the active trade demand for the raw material. The time is drawing near for more detailed reports of preparations for the sowing of the new crop, and it is quite possible that the decline in the New York speculative market is due to more favourable rumours in this respect. Supplies are ample for all present requirements, and if the present inflated prices cause a heavy crop to be planted, a decline all round may be the result.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York during the week :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb. 16th	5 91	11 25
" 17th	5 88	11 25
" 19th	5 88	11 10
" 20th	5 82	11 00
" 21st	5 79	10 85
" 22nd	5 74	closed

In New Orleans spot has declined from 10 11/16 to 10 9/16 during the same period.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Feb 16th	5 75	10 74
" 17th	5 77	10 68
" 19th	5 73	10 55
" 20th	5 66	10 46
" 21st	5 64	10 25
" 22nd	5 61	closed

In Bombay there is little relief from the dullness experienced for some weeks. Holders are showing a little more inclination to part with their stocks, but buyers are wanting at current rates, and business is more or less at a standstill. For Broach and all long stapled descriptions both for ready and forward deliveries there is a good demand, especially from the local Weaving Mills, and big prices are paid in some up-country stations for all such varieties. But the large bulk of the stocks at Colaba consist of short and medium stapled cotton and such descriptions it is difficult to move. With the renewed decline in Americans the demand from the continent is more in disparity than formerly and there is little chance of any relief in this quarter until prices decline considerably from their present value. Japan is taking a certain amount and will probably require more before the monsoon season compels holders of stock to place their cotton in godowns. But just now it seems difficult to realise how the enormous stocks at Colaba are to be moved off. The consumption of the local mills is very large, and they can afford to pay good prices for the raw material, but with the present state of the money market and the large supplies to hand, it is not to be expected that the mills will carry big stocks.

In the meanwhile supplies up-country continue falling off, and the dealers who have consigned their cotton to Bombay for sale are not at all inclined to make any big reductions in their limits or to make any forced sales. They all hear of the big prices paid for stapled descriptions and are quite content to wait for the demand, when they fully expect will eventually come for their own holdings. And so the stocks increase from day to day and the market remains inactive and inert.

The Official estimate of the total Indian cotton crop for this season is 3 1-4 million bales against 3,826,000 last year.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Total for Week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last Season.
Khandesh	1743	321979	11895
Central India	623	53254	4163
Berars and Nuggur	582	74541	45253
Berars	1831	357783	28723
Central Provinces	1402	225463	21315
Total Comras	6182	1035969	701479
Dholleras	1469	53793	8655
Broach	15582	81314	14803
Compta and Dharwar	103	11402	8528
Westerns	708	3279	881
Bengals N-W Provinces	4353	205104	25533
Bengals Rajputana	1582	15083	19075
Sind	1001	23133	46412
Persian	nil	1610	1571
American	697	8175	15539
Egyptian	229	721	536
Other Sorts	nil	1216	2910
Total	22134	1503993	1110134

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	22,134
Receipts from 1st Oct to 22nd February	15,03,993
Shipments for the week to Europe	13,813
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports	25,103
Total	38,916
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 22nd Feb.	
Europe	398,340
Japan	193,523
China	7,360
Coast Ports	11,428
Total	611,151
Afloat in harbour for Europe	10,120
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	15,000

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	4,000 "

Feb.-Mar. 5 6/0 —1	Mar.-April 5 6/0 —1	April-May 5 6/3 —1
May-June 5 6/8 —2	June-July 5 6/8 —1	July-Aug 5 7/0 —1
Aug.-Sept. 5 6/7 —1	Sept.-Oct. 5 5/5 —1	Oct.-Nov. 5 5/2 —1

COTTON.—There is a moderate enquiry to-day for high classed and stapled cotton. Other descriptions no demand. The Sutta closing rates are as follows :—

Broach M.-G. Good, March ..... Rs. 255
Bengals Fully Good, March ..... " 185

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

		Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Delv.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)		191	183		Feb. 25.
Bengals (M.-G. Ry. terms		198	188		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)		198	188		do.
Khandesh (M.-G.)		211	205		do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)			207		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)			211		do.
Khangreum, fair staple (M.-G.)					
Karanja do.	(M.-G.)	217	211		do.
Akola do.	(M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)		234	223		do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		223	217		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)			229	223	do.
(M.-G.)			263	254	do.
(M.-G.)			227	221	do.
(M.-G.)			219	209	do.

Rs. 233 May, 25.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—This market has fluctuated a good deal during the week both locally and in London. Arrivals in Bombay have not increased so largely as were expected and therefore offerings from this side are only on a moderate scale. The tone of the market at the close is quiet following to-day's London advices.

RAPESEED.—This market opened very weak owing to beneficial rain in the Punjab, and Delhi Brown declined to Rs. 7-1-6 for April-May delivery. There has since been a reaction with an improved demand for export and prices at the close are firmer.

POPPYSEED.—With other seeds the market shows weakness, but local rates are much above home equivalents and new business is very difficult to place.

COTTONSEED.—The market is very steady with a good demand for export. Quotations are unchanged at Rs. 19 8 to Rs. 20.

CASTORSEED is unchanged at Rs. 33-1-2 to 34.

GINGELLYSEED.—Arrivals are falling off rapidly and the market keeps steady to firm in consequence with a moderate enquiry from shippers.

WHEAT.—The market is dull with nothing doing. Local Mills are not buying. Victorian wheat is offered 3 annas per cwt. cheaper than the previous transactions without leading to business.

Arrivals of week's Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	24,047 cwts.
Linseed	35,442 "
Rape, Rai, and Mustard	5,197 "
Gingellyseed	13,038 "
Poppyseed	1,063 "
Groundnuts	6,055 "
Castorseed	18,754 "
Rice	188,176 "
Myrabolams	33,030 "
Cottonseed	105,015 "
Mowrasseed	876 "
Gram	7,651 "
Jowar	822 "
Maize	nil "

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	12	0
Ready March	8	4	0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6	15	0
Do. Forward	7	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	7	6	0
Do. Forward	7	7	0
Do. Forward	7	9	0

POPPYSEED—Tone dull.

Ready	8	6	0
Forward	8	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	24	1	4
Forward	34	1	4

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	46	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0

WHEAT—Tone easier.

New Delhi White	5	2	0

FREIGHT.

The market is very quiet and the enquiry is chiefly limited to small lots of cotton for ready shipment. We quote 15s. February, 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. March and 14s. 6d. April to June open ports. No fixtures are reported this week. More tonnage is offered for March and charterers are holding off. Several steamers are due from Rice ports and from Calcutta with coal.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st Feb.	9	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st "	9	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th Jan.	8	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	5,29,862	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	29,10,527	Increase
Sundries	"	38,871	do

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	1,59,425	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	"	6,755	Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	2,87,604	do
Loans do.	"	1,07,597	do
Bills discounted & purchased	"	11,14,854	do
Balance with other Banks	"	3,30,060	do
Sundries	"	22,915	do
Cash	"	42,71,000	Increase

These figures show a decline of about 46 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 75 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 4 lakhs. No change is reported in the Official rates of the three Presidency Banks. In Bombay money continues in active demand to finance the enormous stock of cotton lying at Colaba, and there is no change to record in the rates for short fixed deposits.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 1,20,40,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday one crore and twenty lakhs was put up for tender and of this amount Rs. 92·80 lakhs was taken up in bills at Is. 4 1-16d. and Rs. 27·20 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at Is. 4 1-8d, tenderers at these rates receiving 35 per cent. against 14 per cent. last week. For next week the amount advertised for allotment has been reduced to one crore. No extra allotments have been advised this week.

The mail of the 9th February brings £460,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	32,80,000
Bombay	"	23,50,000
Madras	"	4,60,000
Total	Rs.	60,90,000

The mail of the 16th February brings £200,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and £130,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	31,70,000
Bombay	"	19,60,000
Madras	"	11,90,000
Total	Rs.	63,20,000

The mail of the 23rd February brings £660,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	54,00,000
Bombay	"	19,70,000
Madras	"	19,10,000
Total	Rs.	92,80,000

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market continues steady Bank T. T. was placed at Is. 4 1-8d. and Demand for the mail at Is. 4 5-32d. early in the week, at which rates a fair business was done. At the close quotations are 1-32d. lower and the tone easier. Mercantile Paper 3 months' sight D.-A. is quoted Is. 4 11-32d. for the mail and Is. 4 5-16d. for March, but there are few bills offered for sale. For April-May quotations are 1-16d. to 3-32d. lower without attracting much attention from sellers of bills. Far Eastern rates are steady.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			Is 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand			Is 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A.	Is 4 11-32d.	
Do. 6 do.	do.	Is 4 15-32d.	
French Francs 3 do.	do.	171	
Marcks 3 do.	do.	139 3-4	
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		148	
Shanghai 30 do.		207 1-2	
Japan 30 do.		149 1-2	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

A reaction has taken place in this market and the advance gained last week has been quite lost. With the near approach of the settlement and the tightness of the money market, prices have given way. In local Corporation bonds quotations are unchanged, but we hear of little business passing.

We quote as follows :—

	Rs.
3-1-2 per cent. cash	98-11
1st settlement 28th February	98-12
2nd settlement 30th March	99-1

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	104	0
4 per cent " "	1930	104	0
4 per cent " "	1932	104	0
4 per cent " "	1935	104	4
3 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	103	12
3 per cent " "	1943	103	12
5 per cent " "	Tanna	120	0
3½ per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	12
4 per cent "	1934-35	103	12

BULLION.

Silver has fluctuated slightly during the past week following London advices. The up-country demand averages about 60 bars daily, half of which is supplied by silver manufactured locally. The market closes steady at our quotations.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay do.	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	6
Do Dragons	15	1	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76	12	0
Do. 1st settlement	77	0	0
Do 2nd do	77	2	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market all round continues quiet due to limited up-country demand and tightness of money. For forward delivery there is very little enquiry.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	33,000	30,000	2,000
Hongkong	81,000	47,000	900
	149,000	77,000	2,900

2,26,000 bales.

The local market is steady to firm with a fair enquiry.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Markets have declined and close very quiet. No business is reported.

IRON AND STEEL.—Markets quiet but steady and only a small business is reported at reduced rates.

Spelter. } Quiet, nothing doing.
Pigiead. }
Quicksilver. }

COALS.—Imports of sea-borne Coal into Bombay January to December 1905 as compared with previous year.

	1905.	1904.
Bengal	10,18,525	8,02,542
English	1,25,004	1,75,484
Australia, &c.	9,039	15,570
Japanese	22,092	21,880
Tons	11,75,260	10,15,193

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIGNOLD—February 9, at Tukdah Tea Estate, Darjiling, the wife of Ernest Bignold, of a son, still-b rn.

MARRIAGES.

PRINCE—TURNER—February 10, at St Agnes Church, Mount Abu, by the Rev Father Jesus J, Lieutenant R Prince, 42nd Queen's Rifles, Rajkote, to May, daughter of Valentine J Turner Esq. Manager, National Bank, Tralee, Ireland.

WHITE—PAUL—February 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Calcutta Mr A F White, of the King's Own Regiment, "E" Company, to Miss M G Paul, second daughter of the late Missionary of the above Chapel.

DEATH.

GAHAN—February 18, at Madras, "Sheila Mary," the dearly loved infant daughter of Mr and Mrs F W Gahan, aged 3 months and 18 days.

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	Rs. a.	
PROTUMEN ½ lb. packet	0 12	each.
PROTUMEN ⅓ " "	1 4	"
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PROTUMEN Corn floor	0 12	"
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0 14	"
PROTUMEN do.	1 8	"
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0 8	"

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 0-15m., 0-17a. Low water, 0-15m., 6-24a.

Bombay Races.

Western India Turf Club, Mahaluxmi Race Course.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, first day.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of 9th Instant, due to arrive at 8 a. m.

Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. (S. T.)

Cricket, Ceylon Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, and Bombay Gymkhana vs. Young Hindus.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h, 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water 0-45m., 6-34a. Low water, 0-45m., 6-54 a.

MUSIC AT PYRKE'S, APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 7 till 10 p.m. to-day :—

March	Light of Foot — Latann
Overture	Soir D'automne — Boulon
Waltz	Sanz Geistge — Wolstedt
Divertissement	
for two	Cornet — Ellenberg
March	Under Freedom's Flag — Howe-wiski
Selection	Sergeant Brue — Godfrey
Valse	Les Fiances — Coote
Ring time Two Step	Tootale Wootsie — Rockwell

A NEGLIGENT MOTORIST.

A MAHARJAH FINED.

YESTERDAY at the Mazagon Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur tried a case in which Sub-Inspector Golder charged his Highness the Maharaja of Idkari with rashly and negligently driving his motor on the 26th ultimo.

The Maharaja was exempted from personally attending the Court.

Mr. Sealy, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defence.

From the case for the prosecution it appeared that between three and four o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th Jan. a Borah named Kaderbhoy Issaji was going on his bicycle from Tardeo towards Gamdevi, when the accused's motor car travelled down the hill at some speed from Kennedy Bridge. The mudguard of the car struck the bicycle and Kaderbhoy was knocked down. The car passed over the saddle of the machine, which was damaged. The collision took place at the junction of Gargaum and Gamdevi Roads.

The defence was that the car was going from Kennedy Bridge to Gowalia Tank Road. It travelled down the hill at its own momentum at the pace of eight miles an hour, after which it proceeded on the level at the rate of about twelve miles an hour. Complainant was riding his bicycle rapidly. He was confused and going zig-zag. For a moment the Maharaja did not know whether complainant was on the right or left side.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case said the accident occurred at the junction of Tardeo-Gamdevi and Cumballa Hill Roads. Complainant was going on his bicycle from Tardeo towards Gamdevi and the accused was going in the same direction from Kennedy Bridge towards Cumballa Hill Road. There was a compound wall which shut off the view of the road leading from the Kennedy Bridge to this junction to any person coming from the Tardeo side. It was therefore incumbent on the person who came to the junction from whatever side they approached it to be very careful and avoid collisions. It was in evidence that the accused did not blow his horn while coming up to this junction and that he was going at a fast speed, which was said by the defence to be twelve miles an hour. This Worship considered too fast a speed for this dangerous corner, as especially he found from the evidence that there was a crowd of bigaris at the time on the road. His worship was satisfied that the accused was guilty of reckless and negligent driving and he ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Inspector O' Keeffe than charged the Maharaja with driving without a license. The charge was admitted and a nominal fine of Rs. 1 was imposed.

A PUBLIC SERVANT RECEIVING A BRIBE.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal of Ramchandra Shivram, a Kulkarni and a public servant, who was convicted by Mr. R. C. Artal, Magistrate of Belgaum, of receiving a bribe of Rs. 50, and was sentenced to simple imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default one month's further simple imprisonment. In appeal, the conviction and sentence were confirmed by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, Mr. Branson, with Mr. C. A. Reis, appeared for the accused.

The accused, being a public servant, accepted or attempted to obtain for himself Rs. 50 from Nagawa, woman, who was concerned in official business with which he was connected. The case, said the Sessions Judge, was a strong one. It was proved that Nagawa's husband was police sanadi of Kohalli, and that he died of plague on the 28th June 1903. The appointment of a new sanadi, carrying with it five monthly numbers, was a matter of importance to Nagawa, who feared her husband's cousin Dusandya might be appointed. Accordingly she said that the Kulkarni, the accused, offered to exonerate her cause in consideration of a payment of Rs. 50, one-half of which was to be for getting the lands entered in her name, and one-half for getting an outsider appointed to serve on her behalf. The agreement was deposed to by several persons, who said they came to Nagawa's house to see fairplay. The witnesses deposed that they accompanied Nagawa to Athni, the accused having already gone ahead, and that Nagawa paid the accused Rs. 50 under a tree near a well in front of the Mamlatdar's kacheri. Nagawa before the Mamlatdar at first wished to give Bapu Bhosle as her nominee, and when he was rejected, she took Krishna to Athni for presentation to the Mamlatdar, but he was not appointed. Eventually in October 1904 Dusandya was appointed and Nagawa demanded back her Rs. 50 from the accused, who declined to pay, alleging that he had done his best for her. She then petitioned the District Superintendent of Police and other officers to have the accused ordered to refund her Rs. 50, with the result that this prosecution was instituted. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence.

AN ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago, I believe it is 2 years now, a proposal was mooted to establish an educational fund, to be called "Plus X Fund." Its object was the promotion and spread of education amongst Native Catholics. As I do not hear of it now, will you or any of your readers kindly say what has become of it, and if it exists, to whom and where contributions or donations thereto should be forwarded.

—Yours, &c,

AN ENQUIRER.

Market Steady.—In English coals considerable sales have been made for March-April shipment, Cardiff at Rs. 19-8, Davisons Rs. 16 8 South Yorkshire Rs. 16-8.

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares have advanced in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,417 1/2. In mill shares Alliance Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 400. Bombay Cotton are steady at Rs. 1,020. Central Indias have improved to Rs. 2,125. Colaba Land to Rs. 1,135. Currimbhais to Rs. 1,660. Ghinas to Rs. 1,210. Connaughts to Rs. 650. Davids to Rs. 570. Empress have jumped to Rs. 615. Framji Pettits to Rs. 1,450. Hindoostan are steady at Rs. 815. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs. 710. Imperials are steady at Rs. 360. James Greaves are steady at Rs. 610. Jamsheds at Rs. 232 1/2. Khatau Makanji are steady at Rs 740. Leopolds are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 118. Lakhmidas Khimji have improved to Rs. 850. Manekji Pettits have advanced to Rs. 3,850. Merarjis to Rs. 2,875. Sholapurs to Rs. 3,650. Southern Marathas to Rs. 232 1/2. Standards to Rs. 1,400. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs

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HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 15-0 for 25 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable, they can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

ILLICIT COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood of pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Messrs. Jardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Jardeo, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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use always and only
Brown & Polson's "Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark).
AS RAISING INGREDIENT.
It makes cakes which are simply delicious; it makes pie crusts and plain pastry that will melt in one's mouth, and yet is so simple to use that with a little care success is certain.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa, Line steamer Bundesrath, 1238 tons, Captain Ulrich, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messagries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, 2,490 tons, Captain F Combe, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Noumea via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed to-day for Marseilles, with the same bottom cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Sydney s	Combe	Noumea, Jan 7

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Forest Castle s	Ogilvie	Antwerp
	Sydney s	Combe	Marseilles
	Bundesrath s.....	Ulrich	Zanzibar, &c

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.
Bombay, February 24.

The Range at Sion Cruz will be reserved for class firing and practice to-day Saturday the 24th instant.
Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-30 p m Standard Time.
There will be a combined Parade with H E the Governor's Body Guard on the Church Gate Sands Tuesday, the 27th instant at 7-30 a m standard Time.
Dress—Drill Order, Khaki Sword and Carbine.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE Major
Commanding B. L. B

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, February 24.

No 2 Coy—5' B L Gun Drill and Laying Instructions at Cross Island to-day Saturday, the 24th instant. Parade at Princes Dock, Entrance at 3-30 p m.

The following Government Resolution is published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Major Arthur Kempster Leslie is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 9th January 1906.
Captain John Wicks Molyneux Hawes to be Major Vice Major Arthur Kempster Leslie transferred to the Supernumerary List.
Captain Sydney Armstrong to be Major to complete the establishment with effect from the 9th January 1906.
Captain John James Mermand to be Major to complete the establishment with effect from the 9th January 1906.
Lieutenant Harold Oliphant Coates to be Captain Vice Hawes promoted with effect from the 9th January 1906.
Lieutenant Robert William Rudall Pennington to be Captain Vice Armstrong promoted with effect from the 9th January 1906.
Second Lieutenant Archibald Edward Boyt to be Lieutenant Vice Coates promoted, with effect from the 9th January 1906.
Second Lieutenant Constantine George Nomico to be Lieutenant Vice Pennington promoted with effect from the 9th January 1906.

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A, Adjt B V A

A conversazione and Dance will take place at No 2 Head-Quarters, Nesbit Road on Tuesday, the 27th instant at 9 p m. Mess Dress or uniform.
Tickets may be obtained from the Secretary, R Keating, St Mary's ex-students, union. Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

Members and one Lady	Rs.	1 0 0
Non-members and one Lady	Rs.	1 8 0
Extra Ladies	Rs.	0 8 0

Sd) R. KEATING, Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICE.

QUINQUAGESIMA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

8 a m—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Eyre in E flat
Hymns—4, 210, and 317
5-30 p m—Children's service.
6-30 p m.—Evensong and Sermon
Canticles—Jones in F
Antcem—
Hymns—193, 319 and 20

Daily Matins at 8.15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-30.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL (Standard Time)

8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion
Hymns—327, 210, 316 and 324
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Rev P Eykyn
Hymns—210, 157, 333 and 429

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral).
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. (Church of Scotland.)

8 a m—Parade Service
11 a m—Morning service
6-0 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—122
Hymn—363
Hymn—214
Hymn—295

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

MISSION CHURCH, GERGAUM.

11 a m—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon
5 p m—Service for the young
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor

WESLEYAN CHURCH GOLABA CAUSEWAY.

8 30 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev J H Bateson, Gen Secy Royal A T A
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev J H Bateson, Gen Secy Royal A T A
9 a.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
10 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (Wallace Street.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
11 a m—United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
5-30 p m—Fellowship Association
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—19, 217 and 261
Psalm—111

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, (Prince's Dock)

11 a m—Matins and Litany
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH BYCULLA,

8 a m—Matins
10-30 a m—Holy Communion (Choral)
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Catechising
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA. (Afghan Memorial)

8 a m—Holy Eucharist (Sung)
10 a m—Matins and Address (Parade)
5-0 p m Children's Service
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Bellasis Road. (Opposite Byculla Club).

9-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher Rev John O'Brien

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD FEB.
SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India and at Deesa, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Rajkot, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, a brisk fall in the Madras Presidency and at Mormugao, Belgaum, Karwar, Bellary, Mangalore, Calicut and Colombo and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been strong to a gale in Cutch and Kathiawar and at Poona and fresh to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 7° to 14° in defect of normal in the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India and at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Surat, Malegaon and Poona, while the minimum is 7° to 9° in excess and at Trichinopoly, Madras and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 48° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain in light showers fell at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaipur and Colombo.

Weather.—Pressure being still below the average in the Punjab and Rajputana the weather remains more or less cloudy to the north of latitude 22°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

A NEW church is to be erected at Maymyo as a memorial to the Officers and men who fell in the last Burmese War. Rs. 1,03,000 have been granted by Government towards the church, which is to take the place of the temporary building now in use.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1906.

THE KING AND BERLIN.

THE announcement, made in a telegram from Berlin, that the King-Emperor sent a cordial birthday letter to the Kaiser on the 27th ultimo is probably quite true. Nothing could be more natural than that an uncle should send the customary birthday greetings to his nephew. The statement that His Majesty will visit the German Emperor at Berlin after the close of the Conference may or may not be true. His Majesty has visited Germany and was entertained by the Emperor in 1904 at Kiel during the regatta, but he has not paid a formal visit to the Court at Berlin. The year 1903 was one of royal visits. King Edward was the guest of the King of Portugal at Lisbon, of the King of Italy at Rome, of the President of the French Republic at Paris and of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary at Vienna. In the following year a visit was paid to Denmark and the royal visits were all returned. But no formal call has been paid on Germany, though the Kaiser has several times been to England as a private visitor. The state visits to foreign countries have all been productive of good results, and there is no reason to doubt that an excursion to Berlin would do much to improve our friendly relations with Germany, which is desired by very many of the subjects of both countries. The stipulation—if it were made—that the visit will be paid after the close of the Algeciras Conference is significant. It is evident that His Majesty's advisers do not believe in the probability of hostilities resulting from the failure of Germany and France to agree upon the settlement of the Morocco problem, though Count Ballestrom, proposing the health of the Kaiser, employed somewhat unnecessarily strong language at the dinner of the Reichstag in honour of his birthday. In order to preserve peace, observed the Count, "not only in Europe, but also throughout the world—for to-day it is Weltpolitik in which the nations are engaged and, indeed, there is no other policy possible—a nation must be strong. A nation must be so armed and so equipped that it can strike down all who would want only disturb the peace and compel them to keep it. And the other Powers will keep the peace without there being any need to strike them down if only they know that they will, if necessary, be struck, and struck, too, with efficient weapons—the first army in the world and a fleet which is growing stronger and stronger." And at the dinner of the German Colony in Paris on the same day, Prince Radolin, the German ambassador, remarked that "There is no ground for fear that the development of friendly relations between France and Germany may be interrupted. The intellectual relations between the two countries and the work of civilization which they are both pursuing are the guarantee of a lasting entente and of European peace. No one wants peace more than our Emperor, and he wants it with France as well as with all the European Powers. He is reaching out his hand to France convinced that his act will be understood, and he hopes that there will result an entente compatible with the dignity and vital interests of Germany." But all this was German bluff, and it may be taken for granted that if war were seriously contemplated arrangements would neither be in progress nor in contemplation for a visit of the King to the Kaiser—after the close of the Conference.

THE Municipal authorities of Bombay have spent much time and money in attempts to reduce the dust that is such a nuisance on our public roads. The task is no trifling one, for in a tropical climate water thrown on hot roads soon evaporates. If much is put on it produces a slippery mud or runs off to the drains. An application every two hours would probably reduce the dust to a satisfactory degree, but the cost is prohibitive. The oiling of some parts of our thoroughfares was satisfactory while it lasted, but the cost was heavy and a special kind of road would be required to get the best results from the oil. The dust, as is well-known, is very unwholesome matter full of fragments of decaying material and of the results of the national habit of expectorating. The needless stirring it up is, therefore, an act that should be strictly discouraged. Ordinary vehicles with iron or solid rubber-tyres make comparatively very little dust, and even pneumatic tyres when running slowly give no just cause of offence. But when running at rates which are becoming only too common in the city, a single motor-car can fill Hornby Road with dust from kerb to kerb and to a height of at least five or six feet. This may be seen on any dry day when the air is still, as it frequently is in Bombay. Any person who frequents the streets may compare the dust thrown up from the dry road by motor-cars with that from any other vehicle, and it is certain that, in proportion as motor-cars increase in number, the dust nuisance will grow in more than due proportion, for the drivers of these cars are gradually increasing their pace under cover of the difficulty that exists at present of establishing exactly their actual rate of movement. So long as motor cars ran slowly, pneumatic tyres were not thought of, but as speeds increased the tremendous vibration set up by the inequalities of the road rendered the most perfect springs indispensable for racing. But as horse-drawn vehicles and even the motor omnibuses run comfortably with solid tyres, there is no doubt that the motor-car could run satisfactorily with solid tyres at any speed allowed to horse-drawn vehicles and without excessive wear of machinery. The solid tyre has also the peculiar merit of coming off when run at excessive speeds—a point in its favour that has been overlooked in recent discussions.

Until a better means has been discovered of laying the dust, it would be only fair to limit the dust raising effect of the motor-car to that of the horse-drawn vehicle. A very simple experiment would settle this matter with the aid of a camera or a dust counter, and once the proper speed of the pneumatic tyre was settled a speed indicator fixed on the back of the car and carrying a small semaphore arm would indicate to all beholders if the car exceeded the fixed limit. There are several speed indicators already to be had, but they only disclose the speed to the driver and not to the public. This is not sufficient, because very few persons except drivers of locomotives can tell at sight the speed of a vehicle with any degree of exactitude. An indicator showing both the legal limit of speed in a city and also the state of rest is very difficult to tamper with. It is enough to observe the rate at which two good horses can draw five persons, even on irregular roads, to understand that a 40-horse engine can serve no good purpose in a busy city like Bombay, unless it is on a very large and commodious vehicle. The greater the power of motor-cars, the greater the need of efficient control of their speed, especially as they are frequently in charge of men possessed of an ungovernable propensity for showing off. Recent occurrences in Bombay have clearly demonstrated that the safe maximum speed of motor-cars should not exceed by more than one mile an hour, the maximum speed of other vehicles. We are still a long way off the time when the petrol or other motor shall have superseded the horse and the bullock. We have not even footpaths on some of our most frequented roads, and permits to drive automobiles are still given on very small guarantees of efficiency. The future of motor traction depends not on racer, but on a substitute for the ordinary vehicles that take us to duty or pleasure. Such motors will be cheap for they can dispense with powerful engines and all the special provisions that must be made to ensure strength, endurance and easy seats in the racing vehicle. The substitution of the motor-car for the horse-drawn vehicle should bring about many desirable changes in a City like ours, where private stables are already very difficult to find. Offensive odours and flies are inseparable from stables in India, and the families of the stable helpers are an additional nuisance, for they live generally without proper accommodation. In the meantime, the intolerable dust of the motor-car in our streets must be stopped, and when this is accomplished there will be very few complaints regarding reckless driving. Responsibility for accidents will of course remain unaltered. If the number of licenses for horse-drawn vehicles in Bombay were compared with that of motor-propelled carriages, and also the proportion of accidents that happen with the one and the other, it might appear that a very small section of the community is causing much annoyance and inconvenience to the rest without any proper warranty.

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THE MOTOR CAR AND THE DUST.

IMPROVING BOMBAY.

IN another column will be found a report of the decisions of the Bombay Improvement Trust, and it will be seen with gratification that that body has decided to deal with the district around Nowroji Hill. Considering the unenviable reputation which this district and Mandvi have gained, it is fully time that the matter should be taken in hand. As the worst plague spot in Bombay, it is good news that a clean sweep is to be made so that the district may be reformed and put upon a sanitary basis, but it is to be hoped that its demolition will not drive plague, through the agency of rats, to other districts. One item of the new scheme involves an alteration in the Mandvi scheme, substituting a sixty for a fifty feet road in place of the existing Dougree Street. Practically the decision is to extend the operation of a former scheme, including an area which was originally omitted because the houses were less objectionable than those in the interior of the scheme. The Improvement Trust is now decidedly of opinion that this portion should be included and we cordially agree with them. One of the chief difficulties in the way of the Improvement Trust is the question of housing those who are displaced by the temporary closing of an area. The system of quasi-temporary chawls on the sea front has not gained by the length of time during which it has been tried and some more satisfactory method might well be adopted. One is accustomed to incongruity in an Eastern City because it is unavoidable, but that is no excuse for the spoiling of Bombay's most healthy recreation ground. Two schemes for dealing with the Nowroji Hill area have been considered, the difference being solely in extent. The Trust has wisely decided to adopt no half measures, but to reform the whole of the area including not only the Hill, but the part lying between it and the Chinch Bunder Road. It has the advantage of facilitating the work of improvement, and as it obviously belongs to the Hill area, the work would be but half done were it omitted. The estimate put forward for the acquisition of the whole area is Rs. 52,04,500, whilst construction and general expenses are estimated at Rs. 7,01,161. Including the cost of chawls, which will most probably be necessary, the total cost will amount to Rs. 64,30,661. The estimated return, however, is Rs. 38,02,563, but the net loss is not expected to rank over Rs. 12,00,000. The matter will receive further consideration before it is carried into effect, but the Trust has put its hand to work urgently needed and the less delay, in commencing the work, the better.

THE BRITISH SAILOR.

IT is stated that in the course of the coming session of Parliament the Government will introduce legislation dealing with merchant shipping—presumably based on the recommendations of the Select Committee on Foreign Ships. Mr. Lloyd George is to be in charge of the Bill. It will not differ greatly, we are informed, from that which passed a first reading in the Commons last Session. Foreign ships going to British ports are to be compelled to conform in some measure to the load-line rules in force in England. Rules regarding life-saving appliances are also to be observed, and an attempt will be made to increase the number of British seamen and by this means to displace the foreigner who now sails under the British flag. Fortunately these proposals have the approval of the Merchant Sailors' Association, whose Secretary, Mr. Gerald Thompson, has given his views to an interviewer. In that gentleman's opinion the chief cause of the increase in the number of foreigners is the difficulty of getting boys into the service; not that boys were unwilling to enter it, but because captains of vessels simply would not take them. Captains want men who have already got their experience, and if vacancies occur, instead of taking boys who would soon "learn the ropes," they take on foreigners. Under present circumstances there is nothing to stop the constant decrease in the numbers of British seamen. If captains and shipowners could be induced to take boys, there would be no difficulty in finding a thousand, and more, at short notice—boys who were anxious to go to sea, but could not owing to the cause indicated. And so the training ships snapped up some of the vacancies, while foreigners came in to make up the supply which could not be provided by the training ships alone. If this could be remedied the Merchant Service would be improved and the Royal Naval Reserve preserved from dying out as it now threatens to do.

IT is rumoured that, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in Karachi, the Prince and Princess of Wales' visit to that City has been abandoned. The "Phœnix" hears from reliable sources that there is no foundation for the rumour.

THE Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto and the Ladies Elliot dined with Lord Kitchener on Tuesday night.

THE Viceroy during his visit in April to Sarghoda and Mona will see the progress made there in breeding remounts.

THE P. & O. s. s. Arcadia, with the China Mails expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday the 26th February.

THE Government of India have decided that Police Constables of all classes should be treated as in superior service for the purposes of leave.

PLAGUE broke out in the Municipal town of Panipat on the 10th February. There were 29 fatal cases up to the 13th February.

WE are informed that a marriage has been arranged between the daughter of the Rajah of Venkatagiri and the eldest son of Ramchandra Appa Rao Bahadur, of Nuzvid.

AN official telegram from the Ceylon pearl-bank reports that fifty million oysters are fishable against twenty millions estimated.

IT is intended to erect a telephone in Port Blair. Unfortunately the barge conveying the wires cables and apparatus was sunk in the Rangoon River. Salvage operations are now in progress.

Lord Brooke and Miss Florence Palk have arrived in Calcutta and are guests at Government House. Viscomte and Viscomtesse Humiers left on Tuesday for Rangoon.

SIR ANDREW FRASER, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will in all probability proceed Home in the middle of April on six months' leave, it is to be presumed that Mr. Hare, senior Member of the Board of Revenue, will officiate.

GENERAL MAHON is now laid up at Sialkot by the consequences of an accident which happened to him while riding in a steeple-chase at Lucknow, and of which he took little notice at the time.

IT is stated in the "Graphic" that the Chinese Press report Yuanshikai as being about to invite the other Viceroys to join him in presenting an appeal to the Throne to forbid by law the smoking of opium. All smokers, under fifty years of age, are to be compelled to give up the bad habit.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, the Madras Government have deputed Captain J. W. Cornwall, I.M.S., who has been selected for the appointment of Director of the Southern India Pasteur Institute, to undergo a course of practical training in anti-rabic work in the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for a period of six months or for such shorter time as may be necessary for the completion of his training.

As the Mail is late this week the publication in Calcutta of the despatches relating to military administration will probably not be made until Tuesday morning. Meanwhile there has been no premonitory indication as to the exact terms of Mr. Morley's decision, or as to the extent to which he has fallen in with the proposals made by the Viceroy.

STRAITS jockeys evidently believe in keeping straight, as the "Times of Malaya" states that the jockeys in Penang had a picnic recently at Tanjong Buogah, the chief peculiarity of which was that twelve bottles of beer satisfied seventeen men. The rest of the drinks returned intact, bar the mineral waters.

FROM the 10th to the 16th instant, 1 European, 12 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 407 Hindus and 55 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 488. The death-rate was 49·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 37·3. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague 9, small-pox 36, fevers 97, bowel complaints 94, and other causes 252.

FROM the Madras paper we learn that the residents of Madras are taking an example from Bombay. On Wednesday the announcement was made "The wily crow, which has been giving residents in the Fort a bad time lately, is to be shikarred to-morrow. A crow battue has been sanctioned to take place in the Fort between 7 and 8 A.M. under the strictest precautions to avoid accidents." We sincerely hope there were many accidents—to crows.

THE appointment of a Chief Conservator of Forests for Madras, is under consideration. One for Burma has already been sanctioned by the Government of India and Mr. Beadon Bryant has been selected to hold it. He will occupy towards the Burma Government a position analogous to that held, at Simla and Calcutta, by the Inspector-General of Forests in relation to the Government of India. Proposals to start a similar arrangement for the Madras Presidency have been submitted to the Government of India and are under consideration, but have not yet been sanctioned.

TIMID souls who happen to be hesitating between automobilism and ballooning as a healthy outdoor recreation for the coming summer should be interested in some statistics that have been compiled by Herr Busley and published in a German aeronautical magazine, the Deutschen Zeitschrift fur Luftschiffahrt. Herr Busley's objects is not, however, to reassure the timid, but to provide a sound basis for the compilation of life and accident insurance rates for those who go up into the air in ships, as it is neatly put. The observations have been confined to Germony and the results show that the dangers of aerial yatching have been much exaggerated and that as a sport it is really safer than motoring (presumably including racing). During the past twenty years 2,061 balloon and airship ascents have taken place in Germany and only 36 accidents have befallen the 7,570 persons taking part in them. That is to say one trip in 57 comes to grief or one aeronant in 210 meets with an accident, a casualty rate of less than 1-2 per cent. In spite of these alluring statistics, most of us will be prevented by various circumstances from taking up ballooning as a sport, and we are more interested in the fact that ballooning is safer than motoring in another sense—safer to other people. The whole 2,061 trips we are told have only produced two cases of accident to persons other than the occupants of the car—once by the explosion of the balloon Humboldt on its landing in Silesia and once when a woman was caught by the tow-rope of a balloon and dragged along for some distance. But will this excellent record be maintained when the sky is so full of balloons and airships, that we omit to take early notice of their proceedings?

ROMANCE, LECTURES AND LAW.

CASTE AND CREED, by Mrs. F. E. Penny (Chatto and Windus). In "The Sanyasi" this writer had for her central figure a Brahmin priest, an ascetic, who in himself represented the highest ideal of such a character. The mystery of his resemblance to another man in the story is solved in the end by the discovery of a near relationship between them. This Sanyasi was a Eurasian, but he had adopted the religion of his mother and become its ardent and enlightened votary. In "Caste and Creed" it is the daughter of an English father and a native mother who is the heroine of the story, and the conflicting influences at work that are the theme. We have all the bright light and colour of Indian scenes, the picturesque impressions that every day renews, the native religious processions carried out with all the detail and enthusiasm which those who know India will recognise. Mrs. Penny describes more than most people have been privileged to see; she has either been behind the scenes, which is an impossibility, or has been coached by an expert. The subject of the tale is an attractive one and the developments leading up to the final catastrophe are worked out with no small skill and without undue exaggeration. Mrs. Penny always manages to make her books inensely interesting. In this story there is no character that amuses like the inimitable Miggle in "The Sanyasi;" the attention is centred on Zelma, the Eurasian girl, who is supremely pretty, and on her mother, who has gravitated back to Hindoism, and on Ramam, the Brahmin cousin who exerts all his ingenuity to bring Zelma to join the Hindu faith. The situation is a very difficult one for the girl. Educated in England, coming out again to her father, entering society and shining therein by right of her beauty, her gifts and her position as the daughter of the rich merchant, Mr. Anderson, with a native mother who leads a totally different sort of life in a portion of the house apart from husband and daughter, it is not easy to evolve normal incidents from such an unusual domestic and social arrangement. It was courageous of Mrs. Penny to undertake it and she has brought her intimate knowledge of every fold of Anglo-Indian and Indian Society to her aid with remarkable skill and success. Few writers have attempted to deal with the Eurasian problem as it is here presented, but that similar instances exist there is no doubt. Few people think of the drama that is in

CHINESE LABOUR

EXTRAORDINARY ADMISSION.

ACTING AGAINST SOUTH AFRICAN FEELING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Mr. Forster, member for Sevenoaks, brought forward an amendment to the address last night in reference to the Chinese slavery cry, and contrasted it with the ministerial avoidance of effectually ending such slavery.

Mr. Winston Churchill admitted that the conditions of enlistment of the coolies in the opinion of the Government could not be classified as slavery, but were a derogation from even the lowest standard of labour hitherto tolerated in the Empire. He announced various minor amendments in the Ordinance dealing with objectionable features. It was necessary, he said, to proceed cautiously as the interference of Great Britain was not popular in South Africa.

It must not, he said, be assumed that the Imperial Government co-operate by continuing the Chinese Convention in the event of the Transvaal deciding in favour of the Chinese.

Mr. Herbert Roberts on Monday next will move an amendment to the Address regarding the partition of Bengal.

[The two following accounts are clearly indicative of the general feeling of those who are in a position to know accurately the needs of South Africa on this point. At the meeting of the Van Ryn Gold Mine Estate Company Mr. F. A. Gillam, the Chairman, said: They could not think for one moment that anything would be done seriously to injure the Rand mining industry—the industry which was the basis of the whole economic fabric not only of the Transvaal, but also of the whole of our South African Colony—by depriving it of the benefits of a sufficient supply of labour. They asked nothing better than that the Prime Minister would do what he had promised and leave the question of Chinese labour to be settled by the inhabitants of the Transvaal itself. That pronouncement they welcomed. They were quite content to leave the matter there, having no doubt at all of the views and wishes of the people of the Transvaal. Provided that nothing was done in the manner of granting responsible government to impair the free expression of the popular opinion on the subject, they looked forward to the settlement of the question with the utmost calmness and confidence.

On January 26th a crowded meeting was held in the Empress Theatre, Pretoria, in view of the expressed intention to introduce responsible Government into the colony. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Leonard, K. C., and unanimously adopted to the effect that "this meeting of residents in Pretoria and district deplores the unwarrantable statements made by politicians and others in England on the treatment of Chinese on the Rand and the aspersions thus cast upon the good name of the people of this colony. Mr. Leonard, in his speech, referred to what he termed 'the unparalleled riot of libel' poured by home politicians on the British Transvaalers, who had dared to save the country from bankruptcy by the only means available. The mining industry," he continued, "is the common possession on which the whole future of the country's prosperity stands." He spoke of the inadequacy of the native labour supply and the reluctance of the neighbouring colonies to have their own supplies depleted, and proceeded to denounce the Liberal party in England. In spit of all, he would never believe that men like Sir E. Grey, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Asquith would be parties to the robbing of the British in the Transvaal of their dearly won rights.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET TREATY.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Mr. Runciman, replying to a question, said that negotiations are proceeding for the adhesion of China to the Tibetan Treaty which it is not intended to alter.

Mr. Runciman, replying to a further question, said it was not considered that the transfer of Port Arthur to Japan had changed the status at Wei-hai-wei and no action at present was contemplated.

EDUCATION IN CEYLON.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the Commons, said he hopes shortly to lay papers regarding elementary education in Ceylon on the table of the House.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

America to be Prepared.

A Washington telegram says that Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives, speaking on Military Affairs, stated that the situation in China necessitates keeping the Army and Navy efficient. He strongly deprecated Mr. Rockhill's suggestion to repay China the Boxer indemnity which ought to be used for building battleships.

THE "TIMES" ON JAPAN.

Great Praise for Prince Arthur's Mission.

The "Times" says that the mission of the Prince of Connaught to Japan is an act of high national policy and comes opportunely to remind us of the enduring forces which mould the destinies of the world irrespective of the fluctuations in domestic politics.

The "Times" points out that the Order of Merit was never before bestowed on foreigners, and comments appreciatively on the Mikado's exceptional reception of the Prince of Connaught.

THE KING GOING TO BERLIN.

Proposed Visit to the Kaiser.

A telegram from Berlin states that King Edward sent the Kaiser a cordial birthday letter on the 27th ultimo, announcing his intention to visit him at Berlin after the Conference.

EXPLOSION AT KHARTOUM.

Traced to Natural Causes.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

A telegram to the "Times" from Cairo states that a magazine close to the barracks of the Berkshire Regiment at Khartoum exploded on the 20th inst. from spontaneous combustion. Three British soldiers and one Soudanese were killed and twelve Soudanese injured.

THE AKABA DISPUTE.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Commander of the Diana and the Turks have arranged to withdraw their posts.

THE BENGAL COAL TRADE.

HUGE TRAFFIC SUFFERS FROM SHORT, RAILWAY STOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

No less than 136,900 tons of coal were shipped from Kidderpore docks between the 1st and the 20th of this month. The difficulties in procuring enough railway waggons for this enormous traffic are increasing and very general complaints are now made.

THE FOSTERING OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

SOUND GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The following resolution has been issued by the Commerce and Industry Department. The system under which Indian and English made stores are at present purchased for the use of the various Government Departments in India has from time to time been reviewed by the Government of India and various changes have been made during recent years with object of facilitating supply and of promoting the encouragement of industries located in this country. The question has again come under consideration in connection with a memorial presented to Government in April last by the Engineering and Iron Trades Association. In that memorial the Association express dissatisfaction with the existing regulations and procedure and they urge that the restrictions on the local purchase of manufactured stores imposed from the United Kingdom or from foreign countries should be removed or relaxed; that the list of locally manufactured articles which may be purchased in India should be expanded; that a definite proportion of the requirements of Government in respect of bridges, railway material, relising stock and similar stores should be reserved for Indian manufacturers; and that a trained staff of Inspectors for the examination of locally manufactured materials should be employed.

This representation has been sympathetically considered by the Government of India. They fully agree with the view that the question of the purchase of supplies for the great consuming departments of Government is intimately connected with the wider question of the encouragement of local industries, and they desire to afford all reasonable facilities and to offer all possible encouragement to manufacturers who have started or who desire to start factories in India. They recognise that local industries must frequently lean to some extent, in the first instance, upon the support of Government, and they are inclined to think that the system at present prescribed for the purchase of stores does not in practice result in the maximum amount of encouragement, which the Government could legitimately give, being in fact offered. They desire to point out, however, that certain of the requests made by the Association have already been complied with. The list of locally manufactured stores which might be purchased in India has been cancelled and the only restrictions now placed upon such purchases are that the articles must be of suitable quality, and must be obtainable at a price not appreciably higher than that at which they could be imported. So also under the orders issued by the Railway Board in September last tenders for twenty-five per cent. of all goods stock required for the State railways are now called for in India.

The Government of India are of opinion, however, that the various relaxations which have from time to time been made in the stringent rules formerly issued governing this matter should not be regarded as final, and in view of the importance of the subject and of the great complexity of details, they have decided that the matter should now be referred for examination to a Committee.

The Committee will ascertain definitely the procedure which is in practice adopted at present for the purchase of stores; they will report on the defects in that procedure, more especially with reference to the question of facilitating purchases and of affording greater encouragement to local industries, and they will formulate a set of rules for general adoption designed with the object of removing defects in the existing system. The Committee will proceed to such places as it may be considered desirable to visit and every facility will be afforded to representatives of Indian firms to place their views in detail before the Committee.

The Committee will also enquire into the following questions:—(a) The extent to which orders which might have been placed locally have been sent to the Stores Department of the India Office during a representative period to be selected by the Committee. (b) The ability of firms represented by the Engineering and Iron Trades Association, and of other firms, to undertake a much larger volume of the business than is at present entrusted to them.

The Committee will also report confidentially as to the manner in which work entrusted to particular firms has in fact been carried out. (c) The system which should be adopted in order to obtain an accurate comparison between the prices of locally manufactured and of foreign articles. (d) The results of the present system in respect of the local purchase of imported articles as evidenced by a comparison of prices of manufactured articles obtained by the Government Departments and by local bodies from the Stores Department with the prices of similar articles purchased from local agents in India. Whether (e) imported articles locally purchased have in general been satisfactory as regards quality. (f) The possibility of arranging for tests and inspection in the larger cities by local officers employed for this work in addition to their ordinary duties, or in the alternative the necessity for and cost of a special staff for this purpose (g) The advisability of prescribing strict rules requiring Government officers to purchase locally manufactured articles in all cases where such articles are available and of calling upon them for explanations in cases where these rules are transgressed. (h) The possibility of devising a system under which all Departments of Government will be informed of the adoption of a local in place of an imported produce in any part of India.

The Committee will consist of the following:—Mr. W. Macdonald, Superintending Engineer, Punjab, President; Major J. H. S. Murray, R. E., Garrison Engineer, Secunderabad; and Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, Storekeeper of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Members; Mr. M. M. S Gubbay, I. C. S., Secretary. The Government of India trust the Committee may be able to submit their report by the end of May.

LABOUR IN ASSAM.

GOVERNMENT VIGILANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

A resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry is published on the subject of the appointment of the Assam Labour Committee under Mr. Robertson. It states that the Government of India have determined to accept the recommendation of the Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam that the Act 6 of 1901 should be withdrawn from the Burma Valley and from the Districts of Kamrup and Goalpara, but that this is not to be done until Mr. Robertson's Committee have enquired as to the measures necessary to maintain a full supply of labour.

PARTITION OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The "Englishman" has received a cable from London to-day which states that a Committee of the Members of Parliament interested in India, including Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. Schwann, has been formed which will support Mr. Herbert Roberts motion regarding the Partition of Bengal.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Nothing is yet settled absolutely regarding Sir Andrew Fraser's proceeding on leave in the spring, but his Honor has been very far from well of late, and it is highly probable that he may have to seek a short change home as he has six months' leave due and has no intention of retiring.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.

POONA LOSES A PROMINENT INHABITANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 23.

The death of Mr. Sorabji Jehangir Chinoy, proprietor of the "Deccan Herald" the Poona Hotel and the Rugby Hotel, Matheran, occurred in the early hours of this morning at Poona. The deceased gentleman had attained the ripe age of ninety-four and had retired for the past seven years, his sons conducting his business. He was born when European Poona was in the making. His father assisted Major Lionel Smith in forming the Cantonment. The late Mr. Sorabji was for twenty-one years Kotwal of Poona and took a leading though quiet part in the affairs of the town for three-quarters of a century. He was well informed on many matters relating to Poona, and his advice and opinions were frequently asked by Government officials regarding them. He passed away peacefully surrounded by his children and descendants of four generation. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

JUTE MILL STRIKE IN DUNDEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Private telegrams have reached Calcutta which state that the Dundee Mill operatives are on strike. The workers in Messrs. Sharp's Mills have gone out and a general strike is pending.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE UNIVERSITIES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

It has been ruled that a second extension of time for sending in regulations under the Universities Act cannot be granted formally as the law now stands, but the Government of India have written to the Calcutta Senate proposing to allow that body informally until the middle of April to send in their recommendations, as they have not been able to formulate them by the date originally fixed.

RANGOON LIBEL SUIT.

A COMPROMISE ARRANGED.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

The case in which Mr. Pennell, Barrister-at-Law, sued Mr. Wilson Additional Sessions Judge, Pegu, on the Original side of the Rangoon Chief Court for damages for defamation, was allowed to be withdrawn to-day, each side withdrawing all imputation against the other, and defendant paying Rs. 500 towards the costs of plaintiff.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

PREPARATIONS AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 21.

Commenting on the preparation for the Royal Visit the "Phœnix" says:—We hear that a very limited number of cards is to be issued on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony of the statue of the late Queen Victoria, the accommodation at the Frere Hall being insufficient. On occasions like this all the subjects of the King should have free access, especially as the ceremony is to be performed by the Queen's grandson, our future King, whom all people alike have a right to see. Such Royal visits do not take place every day, only once in a lifetime, and to invite people only of higher classes or the rumour says, only those Government servants who draw Rs. 150 or upwards, is most uncertainable. If the accommodation is insufficient why not provide more. Surely there is enough of space in the Frere Hall compound to accommodate about 7 or 8 thousand people. Cards should be freely given to Government servants without any distinction of pay, as they have a special claim. We would also request the authorities to instruct the Police and the European Constables in particular to treat with consideration the crowds that will assemble on public roads to see the Royal suite, and "not to handle them roughly.

The Collector of Karachi has invited the clubs and the general public to illuminate their buildings in honour of the Royal Visit, and as we trust all subjects of the King will do so and make it a holiday, it is but fair that Mr. Miles should likewise afford an opportunity to the people to see their future King, in whose honour such illuminations are to take place.

PRETTY WEDDING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB 23.

St. Mary's Church, Poona, was the scene of an interesting little wedding on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Gertrude Ethel Thomas, eldest daughter of Capt. W. Thomas, of the Ordnance Department, and Mrs. Thomas, was married to Mr. Arthur Richard Burns, second son of Captain Burns of Allahabad.

The bride-groom, attended by his bestman Mr. F. C. Richardson of Allahabad, arrived shortly before the hour fixed for the ceremony, and was followed soon after by the bridal party.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a bridal dress of rich Bokhara silk trimmed with white pleated chiffon and silk lace, the skirt being trimmed with frills of chiffon lace and silk. The train had a true lover's knot of chiffon in one corner with a spray of orange blossoms. A wreath of orange blossoms over a tulle veil completed a very fine toilet. She wore a gold chain bracelet with diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

She was attended by a bridesmaid, Miss Maude Thomas, and a flower girl, Miss Florrie Thomas, both sisters of the bride. The former wore a Lucky Bean with sapphire stone and the latter an initialled brooch, both gifts of the bridegroom.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of St. Mary's, and at its conclusion the guests adjourned to No. 2, Kana Road, the residence of Captain and Mrs. Thomas, where a reception was held. Mr. Hatchell proposed the health of the happy couple, which was responded to by the bridegroom, who, in turn, proposed the health of the bridesmaid and bestman. Mr. Richardson replied in a most humorous little speech, at the conclusion of which he proposed the health of Captain and Mrs. Thomas.

A large number of presents were received which were exceedingly handsome and of a very useful nature.

The happy couple left by train the same night for Bombay, where the honeymoon is to be spent prior to going to Allahabad.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

FATAL RESULTS.

VEHICLE TRAFFIC SUSPENDED.

A four-storied house collapsed suddenly at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning on the Cheera Bazar Road. It belonged to Mr. Framji Zaveri, a Parsee. Fortunately the house was vacated as it was being put through thorough repair. Some workmen were in the building for the repair-work when suddenly with a crash the middle part of the building collapsed. The debris fell on an adjoining shop belonging to one Takl Mahomed, breaking the beam supporting the roof of the shop. Two persons were buried under that roof, they being one man and a woman, the employees in the shop. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendents Sanford and Williamson and Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, soon proceeded to the scene and the work of removing the debris was soon resorted to. A few of the persons working into the damaged shop, however, narrowly escaped injuries. The men of the fire-brigade were assisted by a number of coolies in clearing out the debris, and they extricated one of the two buried persons, a man named Dhondu. As he was seriously injured he was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. A couple of hours after they recovered the dead body of the woman Kashibai. Two of the workmen engaged in repairing the house were also injured, one seriously, and in being treated in the G. T. Hospital. The tram traffic has been greatly imposed by the falling debris and the threatening condition of the house.

The services rendered by Inspector Cocen and Sub-Inspector Cox in removing the bodies from under the debris were none the less useful. The Municipal Executive Engineer with his assistant Mr. Bhedwar and Superintendent Mr. Billimoria assisted by the other officers of the Municipality was to be seen delivering prompt orders in looking after the threatening part of the doomed house, which looked as though would cause some further havoc. The vehicle traffic was therefore suspended and the Municipality put workmen to break up the tottering portion of the house. The dead body of Kashi found from under the debris was removed to the Morgue. Dhondu, who was removed to the hospital, had one of his legs amputated. One of the firemen who helped in removing the debris was also injured and he too had to be carried to the hospital.

THE POONA MOTOR CYCLE TRIALS.

On Wednesday last Messrs K. A. Ghaswalla, F. B. Stewart and Pat Stewart motored down to Kolhapur via Satara to inspect the track finally before the trials come off on the 27th and 28th inst. and to also complete arrangements at Kolhapur. Kolhapur with all its grandeur is destitute of an hotel and the occasional traveller to the place has to put up in the Traveller's Bungalow. Under such circumstances it is not easy to accommodate a party of thirty or forty at a time. To cap the inconvenience there is at present prevailing threat of scarcity of water. His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur is, however, anxious that the visitors should be made as comfortable as possible, and Rao Bahadoor Subnis, the Divan Saheb, has kindly undertaken to supply the crockery ware, furniture and tent for the comfort of the competitors and those accompanying them. Of course a little roughing it will have to be endured, but if the Divan Saheb had not come to the rescue in the sportsman-like manner in which he has done, the inconvenience would have been far greater. Professor Dastur and Sirdar Bala Saheb Gaskwar have also locally proved very willing assistants and the trials no doubt will now prove to be a success.

The condition of the roads is excellent and speaks highly [illegible] Department officials who are [illegible] districts, viz. Poona, [illegible] through which the

THE FAMINE OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

Information now received shows that the past fortnight has greatly relieved the situation as far as cattle in Northern India are concerned; it has also benefited crops in the Punjab, but in Rajputana, the United Provinces and Central India it has come too late to save any appreciable portion of spring harvest. To-day's crop telegrams for the week ending last Saturday show that the total number of people under state relief has gone up to 317,000, the United Provinces having 143,000, Rajputana 98,000, Central India 50,000, the Bombay Presidency 23,000, and Hyderabad 2,000. The price of food grains has fallen definitely in the Punjab, where report states that grass should now be plentiful everywhere in two or three weeks. The Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency are now amongst the worst off. The position is especially serious in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Southern Maratta country, where the small cultivators are coming to the end of their resources, but are as yet unwilling to work at famine wages. Emaciation is referred as existing in a small portion of Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India dated 21st February:—

During past week rains general in Sind, slight in Palanpur, Cutch and Mahi Kantha, and very slight in parts of Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Beneficial to standing crops in Sind, but elsewhere useless. Slight damage by frost in Hyderabad, Panch Mahals and Baroda to cotton and rabi crops, which however continue generally in fair condition except in affected districts. Irrigated crops also fair except in parts of Ahmednagar. Cotton picking still in progress in Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Gujarat States. Deficiency of drinking water, as already reported in certain districts, being coped with as far as possible with aid of special grants. Condition of cattle and measures for supply of fodder and grazing as reported last week. Price of fodder two to three times normal. Government grass being taken up readily except in Bijapur and Belgaum. Stocks of food grains sufficient except in Satara. Prices 35 to 20 per cent. over normal in Deccan and Karnatak; from 10 to 25 per cent. elsewhere. Relief works in progress in Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country, and being started in Kolapur and Satara. Daily average of relief works for week ending 10th instant: Ahmednagar 1,868, Bijapur 941, Belgaum 2,657, Kolapur 249, Sangli 140; total 5,852. Dependants—Ahmednagar 154, Bijapur 163, Belgaum 589, Kolapur 28; total 934. Numbers on test works increasing in Sholapur, Jath and Aundh. On last day of week Sholapur 951, Satara 181, Bijapur 593, Belgaum 139, Jath 181, Aundh 112; total 2,157. Test works now opened in Poona. One opened in Phaltan did not attract labourers. Steady increase in people on gratuitous relief. Numbers—Ahmednagar 4,596, Poona 1,166, Sholapur 303, Satara 25, Bijapur 4,125, Belgaum 3,316, Jath 1,007, Daphlapur 5, Aundh 82, Kolhapur 21; total 14,692. One poorhouse being opened in Bijapur. Position becoming serious in Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Southern Maratha Country States and small cultivators coming to end of resources, but as yet unwilling to work at famine wages. Emigration from affected tracts still decreasing. No stories wandering. No emaciation noticed except in one taluka each of Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum. Charitable Funds Committees being organised in Bijapur and Belgaum.

CRICKET.

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. CEYLON.

The fourth fixture of the Ceylon cricketers was held yesterday on the Parsee Gymkhana ground before a rather sparse attendance of spectators. The visitors were fortunate enough to win the toss, which on the pitch provided meant a great advantage. Play was commenced at half past eleven, Pollock and Rozario facing the bowling of Dubash and Mehta. Runs came at a fair pace and after half an hour's batting the half century was signalled. Five runs later Pollocks was out l-b-w, to Mehta, the Parsee Captain. De Saram, whose first innings it was in Bombay, partnered Rozario, but had only scored 5 when he was clean bowled by Mehta. At 61 Joseph was the next comer, but he soon lost Rozario, who was caught by Vakil off Mistry for 29 the total being 67. Perera and Joseph set things going at a smart pace and scored freely all round the wicket in spite of numerous changes in the attack, and the century was soon hoisted. The batsmen were playing with the greatest confidence, and it was not until the score had reached 165 that Perera was caught for 64, including a 6 over the tennis court and eight fours. As is often the case, his partner did not long survive, he being clean bowled by Mistry for 29, including a six on to the roof of the Pavilion, the score for 5 wickets being 171. Six runs later the players retired for luncheon. After the interval 74 runs were added, 47 being made by some smart batting on the part of Weeresuriyain which were seven boundaries, the only other batsman to reach double figures being Amath, who scored 17. The innings closed for 251, the extras being responsible for 38.

The Parsee innings was a great disappointment to the spectators, the first wicket going down with no runs scored. Pareku and Moly ran the score to 33, the latter in his total of 23 scoring five boundaries. Vakil, Dubash and Mistry were the only others to reach double figures, the two last mentioned each scoring a six. Extras helped the total to 89, and the innings closed with the home side 162 in arrears.

The usual interval was indulged in and then the Parsees followed on, sending in Vakil and Pareku to face the bowling of Joseph and De Saram. The former batsman, who combines the qualities of Barlow and Scanlon, evidently had instructions to keep his wicket up and stone-walled in a way calculated to break the heart of the stoutest bowler. The wicket was becoming very bumpy at the Pavilion end and the ball rose in a nasty manner. The first wicket fell with only 7 on the board, Parakh who had made 3 playing round a carly one from Joseph. Commissariat followed in and made one or two fluky strokes, when safter surviving confident appeals for l-b-w., and caught at the wicket, he was caught at cover by Gunesekere off De Saram. Dubash succeeded him and with Vakil, who had been blocking away steadily, played out time. The score being 22 for 2 wickets, of which extras had scored 12. In the Ceylon innings Dubash secured 4 wickets for 67, Mehta 2 for 68, and Mistry 4 for 6 runs.

In the Parsee first innings Joseph and DeSaram bowled unchanged, the former scoring 4 for 32 and the latter 3 for 44, very enviable figures.

Appended are the scores and bowling analyses:—

CEYLON.

1st Innings.

Mr A T Pollocks, l-b-w, b Mehta	19
Mr V D Rozario, c Vakil, b Mistry	29
Mr D S de Saram, b Mehta	5
Mr D Joseph, b Mistry	23
Mr G R Perera, c Chothia, b Dubash	54
Mr D H Gunesekere, c Parakh, b Dubash	5
M. E Weerisuriya, c Wadia, b Mistry	47
Mr J C Heyzer, b Dubash	4
Mr A S Amath, b Dubash	17
Dr A Raffel (Capt), b Mistry	0
Mr W C Boteju, not out	4
Extras	38
Total	251

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

Mr S Chothia, b Joseph	0
Mr M Parakh, b De Saram	10
Mr J Mody, c Gunesekera, b De Saram	23
Mr S Commissariat, b Joseph	0
Mr P Vakil, b Joseph, b De Saram	10
Mr A H Wadia, b De Saram	0
Mr J D Dubash, c Joseph, b De Saram	11
Mr E Mistry, b Joseph	12
Mr A H Chothia (Capt), b De Saram	1
Mr J Poona, b Joseph	8
Mr A B Chothia, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsees.—1 Innings.

	B	M	R	W
Mr. Joseph	74	4	32	4
Mr. Saram	72	4	4	6

Ceylon.—1st Innings.

	B	M	R	W
Mr. Dubash	122	3	67	4
Mr. Mehta	114	4	68	2
Mr. Mistry	144	6	56	4
Mr. Parakh	12	0	22	0

PARSEES.

2nd Innings.

Mr. Vakil, not out	0
Mr. Parakh, b De Saram	3
Mr. Commissariat, c Gunesekera, b De Saram	7
Mr. Dubash, not out	0
Extras	12
Total for two wickets	22

MILITARY SERVICE IN BURMA.

NEW RULES ISSUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

A resolution of the Government of India is published laying down rules relating to the confirmation of Military Officers in the Burma Commission. The only alteration of importance in the existing system is that, irrespective of the conditions relating to the passing of departmental examinations, the term of probation may now be extended at the discretion of the local Government to a period not exceeding three years. The resolution states that Military officers have now ceased to be recruited for the Punjab Commission, and that it is not intended to recruit them in future for service in Assam and Burma.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY ENTERPRISE.

ELECTRIFICATION BEGUN.

The process of converting the present horse-trams into electric motor tram-cars has commenced. From now until the end of next year the means by which this not inconsiderable work will be accomplished will afford to the inhabitants of Bombay some remarkable lessons in the modern science of electrification. At various points of the system the work has commenced simultaneously, and when, two years hence, the Governor or the Chief Justice or the President of the Council start the first car of the new system, Bombay will have as fine a system of electric cars as almost any city in the world.

The system which is to be inaugurated is that known as the "trolley" system. A contemporary the other day announced that the conduit system was to be laid down. This, of course, could not be done in Bombay, as between the tram lines a gully has to be excavated to carry the cable through which runs the electric power which moves the car. This gully must, of course, be open, as it is through the slot between the rails that the current is communicated to the car. During the monsoon, when anything from four to six inches of rain falls daily, the gully would become a mere receptacle for water and the trams would become useless.

Hence the trolley or overhead wire system has been adopted, and nothing is more serviceable, as witness the splendid service of cars running from Shepherd's Bush to Kew. But impossible as it may seem, Bombay is going one better than London, for on the "green line" which is that portion of the route between Colaba and Parel, a service of double-decked trams is to be afforded, with a type of car which will be Bombay a-wondering!

It is a magnificent affair, in a chaste olive green picked out with scarlet with a blazing headlight in the centre, brilliant electric lights all down the inside lower roof, and with ample platform accommodation at each end (a wise thing in the monsoon passengers must alight), while the upper deck is not only roofed and brilliantly lit, but is encased in handsome plate glass windows. This is an innovation which we do not remember to have seen in London, and as the price of the top seats is to be 2 annas, and a becoming gingerliness exercised in allotting them, the spectacle will two years hence be witnessed of cars each containing a lower deck for a coloured native population; and a glass enclosed compartment above, highly cushioned and brilliantly varnished, and crowded with sahibs, soldiers and nurses, enjoying the environ ent of glass screens and the smug feeling which is said to be derived from the cult of "exclusiveness."

Some of these handsome trams will be built in England at the Brush Company's Works at Loughborough. The others will be erected in Bombay. They will cost when complete with electrical installation from £500 to £700 apiece—that is, the English-built cars. At present the exact pattern of the cars to be built is not precisely known, as the sample cars have first to be submitted to the Corporation, and the latter cars upon which the Council will have to deliberate are now on the Company's premises at Colaba Causeway. As to the seating accommodation, objection has been taken to the seats opening on to a footboard at the side, as do the present horse trams. The objection is a particularly puerile one. It is that as the trams are to go by electricity it will be more dangerous to jump off while the car is in motion than is at present the case.

But in America, where the weather is pretty warm in summer, the same pattern of car is used—the "Boat-Rack," as the euphemistic Yankees call it. Boat-rack cars may be seen almost anywhere, and they are allowed to go at a much higher speed than the Bombay cars are intended to go. But the advantage of the cars is that they fill and empty at the stopping places much more rapidly than if they were closed in. Besides closed-in trams would be unbearable in summer, and vehicles of all kinds must be built for the climate. After the introduction of electric traction it is the intention of the Tramway Company to adopt fixed stopping places. This is of course now done on the electrified lines in London, and it is a great saving of time, as stout and elderly ladies either wait till the regular stopping place (instead of pulling up the tram ten yards in front of it) or they take a bus and thus save the regular daily tramcars much unenticipated bad language.

It is to be hoped that if the Tram Company intend erecting sheltered stopping places, they will make their road "gares" as picturesque as possible—modelled perhaps after the German Chalet-Kiosque pattern, which lend such variety to the street architecture of the German cities. Passengers will not be allowed to enter or leave the cars while they are travelling at high speeds. It may be mention d that the insides of the cars—those sides of the cars between the two decks—will always be closed by means of a moveable screen, so that passengers will only be permitted to enter and alight from the outer sides. Pais will save short-sighted passengers jumping off the wrong footboard and being caught by a tram going in the opposite direction and having a free trip the other way. So it will be seen that on investigation all objection to the Toast Rack car fails when it is electrified. But there are some people who, if you gave them the moon, would raise an "objection" to the means by which you got it.

During the monsoon, when the outer side of the cars as well as the inner sides will have to be closed on occasions of heavy rainfall, passengers will only be allowed to enter and alight from the ends of the car. Hence, in order that they may freely gain ingress and egress, the Toast Rack seats are divided up the centre so that in the monsoon, when entrance and exit cannot be gained from the sides, a clear gangway down the centre of the cars will be provided for the passengers. At other times of the year a row of seats will occupy the gangway. In the single-decker cars fifty people can be accommodated; many more of course in the double-deckers.

ELIZABETHAN FAIR AND FETE.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDIAN LADIES ASSIST.

A great Elizabethan Fair and Fete in aid of the King's College Hospital Removal Fund is to be held in Lincoln's Inn Hall and Grounds, London, on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of May this year under distinguished and influential patronage. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught is President, and Lord Methuen, Chairman of the Fete Committee, while Sir Charles Ollivant is Chairman of the Organising Committee. A long list of ladies will preside at stalls and help at the Fete and among them are the names of many well-known in Bombay. An Indian stall is being organised by a sub-committee the members of which are Lady George Hamilton, Ladies Elliot, Collen, Mackay, Barnes, Ollivant, Lyllie, Playfair, Mrs. Dorab Tata, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. James Jardine. At this side, Mrs. S. Sassoon and Lady Cowasji Jehangier have been invited and have consented to join the Committee. The energetic Honorary Secretary is Mr. Jehangier Dosabhai Framji, who is at present in England.

The scheme for which the Fair and Fete are being held is that of removing the Hospital from its present situation between the New Law Courts and Lincoln's Inn to a position near Denmark Hill on the confines of Camberwell and Lambeth. The lowest estimate required for the translation is £300,000. Half of this large amount has been already obtained and £60,000 of it has been applied towards securing a site. Plans for the building have been approved and work will be commenced without delay. But to complete the initial outlay on the Hospital the charitable efforts of the benevolent public are urgently required, and the Fete to be held in May is expected to accomplish much towards that end. The population among whom the Hospital will now be located are very poor, and nothing much can be looked for from them in the way of help. The place from which the institution is being removed was densely populated as well as poor, but the people have migrated as a result of the recent changes, which handed over a large area to the New Law courts, and demolished tenements to construct the broad roads of Aldwych and King's Way. The population thus displaced moved on mostly to South London, where there is a totally inadequate provision of hospital accommodation. In and near the district where these radical changes have been carried out three large hospitals are at work. The remove is therefore a wise and necessary one, and the King's College Hospital, practically following the migration that has taken place, will be a boon in an area that is very badly supplied with accommodation for the sick and suffering. The Ladies who have undertaken the management of the Indian stalls at the Fair would be glad of any contributions of Indian things from generous friends in Bombay. Such articles as shali or flat brass tray, brass begging bowls which are in great request in England for all sorts of purposes, Indian toys of every design, cloth animals, plaster or wooden figures and semblances of fruit, textile fabrics and embroideries, in fact anything of Indian manufacture and design will be of great use and find ready sale. The address to which all contributions should be sent is King's College Hospital, Indian Stall, Harrod's Ltd., Shipping Department, London. This legend should be painted or written large on all packages, and these should be sent to the P. & O. Office, the Company having most generously consented to receive and ship them free of all charges except "Customs." It is necessary to state that the goods to be in time, must be despatched from Bombay not later than the 7th of April.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS.

IMPROVING NOWROJI HILL.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 13th February:—

Considered the following:—(a) Letter from the Engineer, dated the 30th January, forwarding for sanction an estimate for Rs. 9 213 for the construction of Storm-Water Drains and 20 Roads in front of the Board's Chawls at First Nagpada, chargeable to the General Estimate for 1905-06 Scheme. (b) Letter from the Engineer, dated the 9th February forwarding three tenders together with a comparative statement received for the construction of the above works and recommending acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Virji Savaua and Co., amounting to Rs. 8,827-9-6, which is the lowest.

Resolution.—The estimate is sanctioned, and the tender of Messrs. Virji Sarvana and Co., amounting to Rs. 8,827-9-6, is accepted.

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee, dated the 1st February.

Plot No. 13, Wellington Lines.

We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated 22nd November 1901, plans and specification of a building proposed to be erected on the above site together with the subjoined report by Mr. Begg, the Consulting Architect to Government, thereon. We beg to recommend that the plans be approved subject to the remarks of Mr. Begg which should be attended to in construction.

Review.

With reference to your letter of January, I have the honour to return the plans and other accompaniments.

The elevations are now much less objectionable, but one or two points have still to be attended to, viz.:—(a) Portions of the East and West elevations at the North end require revision to make them agree with the revised North elevation. (b) The main cornice on the North elevation should not be returned except where required to accentuate the main divisions of the elevation. My notes in red on one of the duplicate drawings will explain this point. (c) The springing joints of the second floor arches in the centre of the North elevation should either be dropped by about 3" or raised by 3" in order to bring it in line with one of the joints of the quoins. The jointing of the Porebunder throughout should have been considered, and the Architect might well have spent his energy on this rather than on showing the unimportant vertical jointing of the chunam kees. (d) In the large semi-circular headed windows of the third floor the line of the jambs should be vertical, and not sloping as shown. It is advisable that the springing line of these windows should be lowered by, say, 6 ins., to reduce this effect of stilting. (e) Another three feet should be added to the height of the kitchen chimneystack to raise it well above the adjoining roof."

Resolution.—The Report is adopted.

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 31st May 1904, and of the 27th April 1905, the following:—Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 6 h March 1905—I have the honour to say that the Municipal Executive Health Officer has complained to me of the unhygienic condition of Nowroji Hill and Vandekar Lane and Chinch Bunder as its foot.

The area refer

Princess Ena appeared radiant at all the festivities in the young Sovereign's honour, and she looked especially well on the Gala night at the Opera and at the Court Ball that brought the young King's memorable visit to a close. Ascot, of course, followed, and no one seemed to enjoy the scene more than Princess Ena, whom one can recall on a bright day in great good-looks wearing a most becoming red hat. The whole season, in fact, was a round of pleasure and delight for one blessed with the sunny temperament of this young Princess. The gaieties of London were exchanged in late July for Osborne, where all was preparing for the visit of the French Fleet, and during the few weeks that followed Princess Ena was perpetually on the move. There was, of course, plenty of yachting with her brothers in Princess Beatrice's steam-yacht, varied by the entertainments given in honour of the estate, and by visits to various friends at Cowes, such as Lady Gort (who gave a large garden party for the French visitors) and Lady Dorchester, who welcomed the young Princess on one occasion at her charming Hamlet Lodge, overlooking the Solent.

During the autumn Princess Ena paid a number of visits to country houses in different parts of England, and her kindly, graceful manners won all hearts when she accompanied Princess Henry of Battenberg to open the Irish industries sale at Bristol. There have also been some quiet preparations for the great change in Princess Ena's life: among them a course of instructions on Roman Catholic doctrines and practice has been given by one of the Carmelite Fathers at Kensington, so that the young Princess is ready to be received at any time. Thus the months went quickly by, and the young Princess has passed her eighteenth birthday, which brought with it the promise of all that is best in life—health, good looks, happiness, and the brightest of prospects. For the young King of Spain in his visits to other Courts, has never forgotten the essentially English charms and characteristics of the fair-haired, bright-complexioned Princess Ena, who, perhaps just because of the contrast in her appearance to that of Spanish beauties, is so ardently desired by the people of Spain for their Queen. And so it comes to pass that the interest of the whole of Europe has these last few days been centred on the pretty Villa Mouriscot at Biarritz, where the meeting of King Alfonso and his future Consort has taken place amid charming surroundings; while just over the border, at San Sebastian, the retain is everywhere to be heard, Victoria, Victoria Princessa de Battenbery. Victoria, Victoria, Reina de Espaga, reflecting the wishes and hopes of a whole nation.

MOTOR MOUNTAINEERING.

Not by any means thoroughly understood is the position of affairs which is suggested by the fact that the monks of the famous St. Bernard Hospice have inaugurated a motor-car service between their own fastness and the villages on the plains below. Parenthetically it may be mentioned that, so far as we are aware, the new service is one of motor-lorries for the conveyance of supplies, not a service of passenger vehicles at all. In all probability, too though no precise information is forthcoming on the subject, the services are confined, owing to Swiss restrictions, to the Italian side of the Great St. Bernard Pass, which has been opened only about eighteen months. The pass as known to tourists was previously only a carriage road from Martigny to the hospice, that is to say, on the Swiss side. The journey from the summit to St. Remy, four miles down the mountain on the Italian side, was by mule track only. The carriage road from Aosta to St. Remy, however, is now continued to the summit, forming a through route from Aosta to Martigny. The hospice is a little over 8,000ft above sea-level, and there appears to be a widespread impression that for a motor vehicle to ascend to that altitude is something in the nature of a feat. The fact—for it is a fact—should be tolerably well known by now, however, that whatever a horse-drawn vehicle can do a motor-car can do infinitely better, where power and speed are concerned, and, indeed there is no region in Europe so well adapted for the display of the capabilities of the automobile than the high roads of the Alps.

But motor-cars and precipices, it may be interjected, do not seem at first sight to be any more homogeneous than oil and water. The answer to this is that in the first place the motor-car is more under control than any other class of vehicle, so that if a difficult road has to be "negotiated" the motor-car is the type of vehicle to select. But the great Alpine passes are permanent carriage roads, skilfully engineered, with moderate gradients; and many of them possessing good surfaces. They are crossed daily by diligences and other carriages, and ipso facto, could be crossed by motor-cars as well; with this substantial difference, that whereas a diligence team of five horses simply crawls up a motor-car of fair power could make the ascent at twenty miles an hour. To these who are going home on long leave, sufficient to spend some time out of England the prospect of motoring in Switzerland, and especially in Alpine Switzerland will appeal. What, then, it may be asked, has been accomplished in this direction, and yet what remains to be done? There is only one obstacle to the entire supersession of the diligence services by the much superior automobile and that is the absurdly indefensible attitude of the Swiss authorities. The use of motorcars is absolutely prohibited in every district of Switzerland in which mountain roads are included. Beginning with the Canton Grisons, which comprises the lovely region of the Engadine, the movement for repression has extended until only a week or two ago the Canton Vaud joined in the anti-automobile campaign. Circulation, as the French say, by motor-car is now only possible in the lowland districts of Switzerland, and even there persecution of the fiercest kind is indulged in "passim." The tourist is liable as he enters any village whatsoever, even if he slows down to the three miles an hour, to be met by a gendarme, who calmly demands a heavy fine for excessive speed.

In plain words, in fact an organised sytem of blackmail is carried on in almost every, quarter, and as a result it was formally agreed at a recent conference of international automobile clubs, held in Paris, to boycott Switzerland henceforth until a more reasonable attitude were adopted by the authorities. Of course, as regards the mountain roads the opposition proceeds generally from the post proprietors who have great influence in the various councils of the Confederation. If motor-cars were introduced they fear that their occupation would be gone, and do not appear to have considered the alternative of themselves acquiring more up-to-date vehicles, and maintaining the road services in their own hands as has been done by the Great Western and London and North-Western Railway Companies in England who, in this respect, have caught the more conservatively minded jobmasters napping.

Doubtless it will be urged by many that the question of the possible frightening of horses has to be considered, and that serious accidents may occur as a consequence of the use of motor-cars on Alpine roads. The answer to this objection is twofold. In the first place progress should not be delayed out of consideration for the failings of a quadruped, failing which thousands of years of use have not served to eradicate it; in any case, moreover, that difficulty could be overcome by the training of all animals intended for use on the Passes to the sight and sounds of automobiles before being devoted to Alpine work, or another alternative would be to make arrangements for the introduction of motor diligences, and merely suspend the passage of touring cars in the interim.

There is a much more formidable answer, however, in the potent fact that motor-cars are not forbidden on other Alpine roads than those of Switzerland, and that so far no accidents through the frightening of horses have occurred. The untravelled Englishman is apt to regard Switzerland and the Alps as synonymous terms, unmindful of the fact, that there are Alps in France, Italy, and Austria. The highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc, is in France; the highest carriage road in Europe, or, indeed, in the world, is the Stelvio Pass, which is half in Italy and half in Austria. No prohibition whatever is enforced on the French, Italian or Austrian passes, and for years past they have been crossed again and again by automobiles in hundreds. The Stelvio Pass is traversed daily by tourists attracted by the fame of this wonderful road, which attains a height of 9,055ft., has a width of 19ft. throughout, and is magnificently engineered; while the surface, even at the summit, despite the absence of steam-rollers, is as smooth as that of the Ripley road the reason being that it is made on the true Macadam principle of laying down no stone larger than can be put in a man's mouth, and using no top dressing whatever. Every kilometre is under the constant supervision of a cantonier, or road-mender, who is a picked man, and not, as is so often the case in England, a wastrel from the workhouse.

So far from motoring in high latitudes being impossible, dangerous, or in any way undesirable, it is a matter of daily occurrence over the whole Alpine region, except such as is to be found within the somewhat narrow confines of Switzerland itself. One may drive through the lovely Dolomite district right down to Venice, through all the Austrian Tyrol, with its manifold attractions, and all through the magnificent parts of Italy and France which adjoin the south of Switzerland. The conditions which prevail in all these districts are identical, so far as the safety is concerned of automobilists or other road users with those of the Swiss mountain roads inscribable, therefore, the undeniable hardship is laid upon automobile tourists by this vexatious embargo on motor traffic in Swiss territory. Not only are they prevented from exploring the beauties of Switzerland itself, but they are unable to follow the through routes of which so many of the Swiss passes, form half. For example, the Splugen, the Simplon and the Great St. Bernard are all partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy, while the Fluela, the Ofen, the Umbrail, the Albula, the Julier, the Bernina, the St. Bernardino, and the Lukmanier, among other are all necessary to satisfactory touring.

FRENCH MARRIAGE REFORMS.

Schemes of marriage reform are being put forward by a non-official committee, which includes, however, two judges—M. Sere de Rivieres, president of a civil chamber, being among them—and a distinguished counsel, Maitre Henri Coulon, as well as man of letters and other amateurs. In the course of discussion, some members' proposals amounted to improving marriage away altogether and substituting free love. Eventually, however, the following draft of a motion was agreed upon: "Marriage is a contract of a private character. It is formed by an act setting forth the identity of the contracting parties and their wish to unite." The hand of the lawyer is unmistakable in the latter rather cryptic sentence, which is here literally translated. The "identity" of the bride and groom seems rather swearing to the lay conjugal mind, but presumably the term has some particular legal sense. The original draft contained the words, "for their lifetime," after notice had an amendment, moved by the novelist, M. Pierre Louys, to omit those three words on the ground that they were somewhat tautologous was carried.

Finally, an additional paragraph was adopted. The said contract can have no legal value and bear no legal date unless stated before an official registrar. The great reform, therefore, does not seem to amount to much more than marriage before the registrar, except on the assumption that either party will be supported to enter into as many of the said contracts as often as he or she likes. This point does not seem to have been dwelt upon by the committee, save for a casual expression by M. Louys to the opinion that really you can't do a thing without a witness.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. All the members of the Committee were present.

FURNITURE FOR THE SITTING AND DRESSING ROOMS.

The Commissioner wrote for the information of the Standing Committee that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs M. Breslauer and Company of furniture costing Rs. 2,315 for the putting up of the sitting and dressing rooms for the members of the Corporation. The amount would be debited to the Commissioner's Discretional Contingent Grant.

The letter was recorded.

BEEF AND MUTTON FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Commissioner's letter regarding tenders for the supply of miscellaneous bazaar articles and beef and mutton to the Victoria Gardens for 1906-07 was recorded. From this it appeared that the tenders of Mr. Amumia Shaik Hussen for miscellaneous bazaar articles and of Mr. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed for beef and mutton were accepted. The estimated cost in the first case was Rs. 3,973, while in the latter case it came to Rs. 3,046.

MUNICIPAL LAW CHARGES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation for the necessary sanction being given:—

"I have the honour to state that against the renewed grant of Rs. 5,107-15-6 for Law Charges, 1904-1905, payments made to date aggregate Rs. 6,074-4-4, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 33-11-6 only. Further bills amounting to Rs. 3,799-8-6 have been received, to meet which there are no funds available beyond this small balance. Moreover, the Municipal Solicitors who were communicated with estimate their further charges for the period on account of incomplete references at about Rs. 4,000. May I, therefore, request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 7,765-5-6 or say Rs. 8,000, to meet the liabilities incurred during 1904-05. While framing the revised estimates for 1905-06 an excess of Rs. 10 000 was estimated on account of Law Charges for 1904-05 and 1905-06 against which the excess for the year 1904-05 is now estimated as Rs. 8,000. A further report regarding any excess for 1905-06 will if the necessity arises be made as soon as practicable after the close of the year."

TOWN DUTIES AND THE COMMISSION.

The following letter to the Commissioner for the payment of commission and other charges to the Bombay Port Trust for the collection of Town Duties was resolved to be forwarded to the Corporation for the necessary sanction:—"I have the honour to state that in the current year's Budget a sum of Rs. 15,360 is provided for the payment of commission and other charges to the Bombay Port Trust for the collection of Town Duties. Out of the grant there is now only a balance of Rs. 3,723 7-2 after paying commission and other charges up to December last. The Traffic Manager of the Bombay Port Trust was written to under this Office No. 9430 dated the 13th instant, to furnish this Office with an estimate of the amount that will likely be due to him on account of commission, etc., charges up to the end of this month. The Traffic Manager informs me in reply that a further sum of Rs. 16,000 will be necessary. It will thus be seen that an additional sum of Rs. 12 276-8-10 will be required to supplement the grant for the current year. May I, therefore, request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of the above amount or say Rs. 12 500, from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the commission, etc., charges up to the end of this month."

A NUISANCE IN THE DALAL STREET.

The following letter from Mr. G. Claridge was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks:—

"During the past six months a new urinal has been erected at the corner of Dalal Street, which is a nuisance to the offices and residences around, and which bids fair to become a menace to health from the fact that it is nightly used as a latrine in every recess. It is necessary to raise the walls and to put a roof on it, as the windows and verandahs in the neighbouring buildings command a view of the whole of the interior. The place is used throughout the day by the crowds who congregate about the share market, and up till midnight by the patrons of the neighbouring bars and restaurants. The undersigned has twice addressed the head of the executive on this subject and his letters have been acknowledged. A further annoyance and an equally great nuisance is the use by the female members of a sitting band of a blind gully ascending north of Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamed's premises in Apollo Street. No accommodation appears to exist for these people and in consequence the flagstones recently laid down are polluted nightly. I beg that immediate measures be adopted to remedy the nuisances complained of."

LICENSED PLUMBERS.

The Corporation in one of their resolutions invited the attention of the Standing Committee to the following paragraph from the Executive Engineer's letter to the Municipal Commissioner:—"There is no provision in the Municipal Act compelling a plumber to carry out the work of any person if he is not willing to do so. No steps can therefore be taken against the plumber complained of under the Act; the Municipality can call upon the plumber to carry out the work expeditiously and at reasonable costs when once undertaken by him."

The Corporation also desired to be informed:—(a) Whether what the Executive Engineer states is correct? (b) Whether a licensed plumber can refuse to do the works of draining and water connections if he is paid at the scheduled rates sanctioned by the Committee and, if so, (c) What steps the Committee think advisable to take to protect from unscrupulous licensed plumbers the ratepayers upon whom it is made incumbent under the Municipal Act to have certain works under the Act done only by the licensed plumbers.

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter containing his own remarks to the Corporation, with the information that as there was found no sufficient grounds for the alteration in the existing Act.

FIRE IN CHUCKLA STREET.

Dr. A. G. Viegas in accordance with notice given moved that a Sub-Committee be appointed to report, after personal investigation, as to whether the appalling loss of life by the fire on the 4th instant at Chuckla Street could have been obviated, and to report on the various allegations and comments and suggestions made in the Press. Also the Committee should report generally how best loss of life could be obviated and rapid extinction of fire secured.

The motion was carried.

ORGAN RECITAL AT GIRGAUM.

The recital at the Mission Church at Girgaum on Thursday evening proved to be a very enjoyable programme of music. The Church was filled so that the efforts of those who contributed were rewarded in this direction, whilst of the large congregation thoroughly appreciated both the vocal and instrumental music. After opening with prayer by Rev. H. McNeill, an effective prelude written by M. J. Schmuck was played by the Organist, Miss Schmuck followed with a "Berceuse" by LeMare. Both pieces showed up the rebuilt organ to advantage, especially in the softer stops. The choir next sang "Children's Voices" with Mr. Plunkett as soloist. It was admirably rendered and the choirs' voices were well-balanced and did themselves credit in the chorus. Then followed a violin solo by Mr. Arnold Schmuck accompanied by his sister. The rendering of the "Andank" by Mendelssohn was exquisite. Unfortunately Mrs. Bollam was unable to take her place next in the programme owing to indisposition, but her place was very kindly filled by Miss Dorothy Dyer, who in a most feeling way sang the air "Eye hath not seen" from Jaul's "Holy City" to the accompaniment of Miss Schmuck. The organ piece was played next by Mr. Frank Anderson, being a Minuet and Trio by Mr. Sterndale Bennett. Mr. Anderson most capably showed up the powers of the organ, giving as well as its full strength the beautiful effects of some of the instrument's softer stops. Following this Miss Dorothy Dyer excelled her first song by exquisitely rendering the well known and favourite melody "O rest in the Lord." The violin duet which followed was effectively produced by Miss E Schmuck and her brother and the accurate rendering of Ecfeld's Schimmerlied to Miss Schmuck's accompaniment showed a mastery of real music. During the singing a collection was made for the Organ Improvement Fund, with the result that Rs. 463-8-0 was obtained, an amount that will help forward the further renewal of the Organ pipes, though over Rs. 1,000 is still required. The programme concluded with an Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes"—sung by the choir helped by Mr. J. Henderson in the bass solo. The latter was strongly and well rendered, whilst the massed choir voiced their parts with a most creditable effect. Altogether the recital must be admitted a real success, and much credit is due to the organisers and to the organist, whose careful playing and keen musical interest contributed materially to the success of the evening.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 24.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	Standard Time H M
1st Race—The Stud Plate	3 35
2nd Race—The Innovation Plate	4 0
3rd Race—The Bedouin Plate	4 20
4th Race—The Byculla Club Cup	5 0
5th Race—The Turf Club Cup	5 30
6th Race—The Stand Plate	6 5
7th Race—The Desert Plate	6 30

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	Standard Time. P M
Colaba	3 10
Church Gate	3 15
Grand Road	3 21
Arrives at Mahalakshmi	3 22

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd February 1906.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Concluded from page 5.)

There does not appear to be anything in Section 38 of our Act, which requires the Board to specify in the Resolution approving of the Scheme, the exact site on which the Scheme is to be located. I think therefore that for our present purpose we may take it that both the Government Representation and the Trust Resolution are in order. If you agree, the accompanying Notification and papers which are drawn up on the lines of Police Schemes already settled by Counsel may be accepted without further reference to the Trust Solicitors.

The Counsel also suggests that to prevent or minimise future disputes between Government and the Board, the latter should now intimate to the former that they propose to include the cost of acquisition of the land for the purpose of estimating the rent to be charged under Section 40. I cannot see that this is necessary, it being clearly implied in the Act. I think that we should also charge for a share of the cost of the land covered by the Roads; but this best can be settled later when the matter is before the Collector.

Letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated 23rd November 1905:—

With reference to your letter dated 5th December 1904 (Judicial Department), intimating Government approval to the sites for the Policy Accommodation in connection with the Board's Scheme II, I have the honour to state that the Board are advised that as those sites are not situated in the part of the city mentioned in items 8 and 9 (column 1) of the Schedule accompanying Government Representation No. 7749 of the 15th November 1900 (Judicial Department) they cannot proceed to make a Scheme for the required accommodation unless Government make a fresh representation under Section 38 (1) of Act IV of 1898, mentioning the correct locality of the sites and the accommodation proposed to be provided which latter is the same as is contained in items 8 and 9 of the Schedule above referred to with the exception of the chowky included under item 8 which the Commissioner of Police has informed the Trust Engineer is not now necessary as the Police Quarters are to be so close to the side proposed for it.

I may state that no portion of Scheme II is in the Bhuleshwar Section (erroneously called 'Ward) and that the sites approved are in the Market Section of the Municipal Ward C.

I have also to state that the Board proposed to include the cost of the acquisition of the land which has been acquired in connection with Scheme III for the purpose of estimating the rent to be charged under section 40 of Act IV of 1898.

(c) Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government Judicial Department, dated 21st December 1905:—

With reference to your letter dated the 23rd November 1905, I am directed to represent to the Board under Section 38 (1) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898, that the accommodation notified in the accompanying Schedule is required for the Bombay City Police.

SCHEDULE.

Locality.—Market Section of Municipal Ward C.

Accommodation required.—1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, with three Office rooms, two store rooms, prisoners cells, kitchens, servants quarters and stabling.

Site.—Sites approved in Judicial Department letter No. 6312, dated the 5th December, 1904.

(d) Letter from the Engineer, dated the 15th August, 1905 submitting plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 73 391 for the proposed Police Accommodation Scheme in connection with Scheme No. II, made up as follows:—

Officers' Quarters—	Rs.
For 1 Superintendent	
For 2 Inspectors	55,003
For 2 Sub-Inspectors	
2 Office Rooms	7,897
Servants' Quarters	1,836
Out buildings	1,450
Syces' Quarters and Stable	
Drainage and Water-supply (Detailed Estimate letter)	6,000
	Rs. 73,391

(e) Read the following memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 5th December 1905—

POLICE ACCOMMODATION, SCHEME II.

(Princess Street).

I circulate herewith the plans and estimates for the proposed Police Accomodation Scheme in the Board's Scheme II for consideration and recommendation to the Board.

They provide quarters for—1 Superintendent, 2 Inspectors, 2 Sub-Inspectors, with Offices, store rooms, prisoners' cells, stabling and servants' quarters, and have been approved by the Commissioner of Police.

A chowky was originally proposed to be constructed in the vicinity, but the Commissioner of Police does not now consider this necessary as this accommodation is to be constructed as close to the site selected for it. The site for the accommodation has been approved by Government who were informed of the approximate cost of acquisition of the same. The exact figure has to be determined by the Collector. It has been pointed out by our Solicitors that the representation made by Government is not correct inasmuch as the part of the City in which the scheme is to be made was incorrectly stated. Government have been informed of this and a fresh representation is awaited. It will then be necessary for the Board to pass a fresh Resolution in place of their former one, and the recomendation as to the plans and estimates will not be presented until this is done. They can, however, be considered and passed by the Committee in readiness. The plans are, I think, very suitable. The ground-floor is occupied by offices and cells and the upper floors by the residential quarters, while the servants' quarters and stabling are in the plot adjoining Pinkie Road. The elevations should provide a plain but handsome building. The estimates amount to Rs. 73,391 and appear to be in order. The values of the two plots forming the site for this scheme have been approximately taken at Rs. 1,400 respectively, and the capital cost will then be Rs. 1,58,191 including land. It is on this that Government will have to pay rent as follows:—

	Rs.
4 per cent. on Rs. 1,58,191	6 327/4
S. F. at 0·525 per cent. on Rs. 1,58,191	830/50
Rent payable to Trust	7,158/14

In addition they will have the cost of repairs and insurance and the payment of Municipal taxes, viz:—

	Rs.
1 1-4 per cent. repairs and Insurance on Rs. 73,391	917
Rates and taxes, say 15 per cent. on 9-10 of gross rental, say	1,123
Add	7,158
Total,	9,198

For the purpose of comparing the cost of providing quarters with the amount of house allowances now paid however, we must make deductions on account of area used for offices, cells, etc.

Thus—	Rs.
Estimated cost of buildings	73,391
Deduct—25 per cent. for offices, cells, etc.	18,348
Net for residences	55,043
Land—	
Site M	73,400
Deduct—25 per cent	18,350
	55,050
Add site H	11,400
Total land for residences	66,450
Add for buildings	55,043
Total fort residences	1,21,493

Rental on this figure will be—	
4 per cent. on 1,21,493	= 4,860
S. F. 525 on 1,21,493	= 638
Repairs, etc., 1 1-4 per cent on 55,043	= 688
Rates and taxes, say	= 858
Total rent	7,044

The allowances at present paid are—	Rs.
1 Superintendent at Rs. 100 per mensem	1,200
2 Inspectors at Rs. 75 per mensem	1,800
2 Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 50 per mensem	1,200
Total	4,200

Excess is thus Rs. 2,844 per annum.

The is of course due to the costly site which exceeds in value the cost of the building. I think the plans and estimates may be approved and be recommended to the Board for adoption and submission to Government.

(f) Read memorandum from the Engineer, No. 930, dated the 29th January 1906, with accompanying letter from Mr. Begg:—

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Chairman with a request that he will please approach Government as suggested in para. 3 of Mr. Begg's letter. The arrangement proposed in para. 3 of the above letter appears very satisfactory.

(To be continued.)

A CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Scott, sitting at the High Court, heard the case in which Maganlal N. Marphatia and others claimed from Nawabzada Nasrulakhan and Samuel Barwell Rs. 15 000, in respect of a claim for brokerage on a contract of sale of sleepers brought about by the plaintiffs between the defendants and the Portguese Government. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Malvi and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, appeared for the defendant.

The case of the plaintiffs was that they brought about the agreement between the defendants and the Portuguese Government for the sale of 120,000 sleepers of half-round country teak-wood of certain measurements, or raw timber sufficient to turn out the same number. After the execution of the agreement, plaintiffs procured from the Portuguese Government the sale to the defendants of the sleepers. Against the first defendant the brokerage amounted to Rs. 3,750 at the rate of half-an-anna per sleeper; against the second defendant it amounted to Rs. 11,250, at the rate of one-and-a-half anna per sleeper. The defence was that the first plaintiff's cause of action was distinct from that of the others, and it was a misjoinder. The first defendant further contended that he had not confirmed the agreement mentioned in the plaint. The suit was heard; later a consent-decree was passed by the learned Judge for Rs. 15,000 in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs. The amount was ordered to be paid by instalments of Rs. 1,500 per month.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

GOVERNMENT TO PAY COSTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar at the High Court yesterday passed the final decree in the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, and a cause between the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy and Mr. Sorabji C. Seodia, filed in reference to land acquired by the Government, through the Collector, for the extension of the Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy Hospital. Originally the matter came before his Lordship on account of the two claimants having contested the Collector's award as being insufficient in point of the compensation adjudged by that officer. Accordingly, the Collector made the reference to the Court as provided by the Act. The Judge heard the reference, recorded evidence, and after listening to the arguments of counsel, gave judgment, laying down the rules by which the valuation of property should be made in similar circumstances; he adjourned the passing of the final decrees in order to enable the representatives of the parties to agree to the amount of compensation awardable on the basis of the rules he had laid down for their guidance. In these circumstances the matter again came on for the passing of the final decree. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared in support of the Collector's award; Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, appeared for the the two claimants, Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy and Mr. Seodia, whose estate was represented by Mr. Darashaw Nussarwanji as executor.

Mr. Kirkpatrick agreed the question of costs. The learned counsel said that Government had not unjustly contested the claim, which was at one time two and a half lakhs over the amount awarded. At another time the claim was put forward at Rs. 4,31,789. Should not the Government contest such a claim, especially in view of the fact that they had to deal with public money. The hearing had extended to seven or eight days and where Government put forward one witness, the claimants brought 13 or 14. And what was the result? Instead of the Rs. 1,58,191, they wanted the claimants obtained about thirteen thousand more, and Government had by contesting the claim effected a saving of about one lakh and forty-five thousand rupees. On nine important issues the Government had been successful, on two or three only the claimants were successful. Under the Act no costs were awardable in the event of the applicant's claim being extravagant.

Mr. Inverarity said that this appeared to him something like an application for review only it was not made in the proper form it should have been made. The Court had already made a decree with costs, and it was unfair to make an application of this kind without giving the requisite notice of it. He had absolutely forgotten the figures, and therefore he was not in a position to say how far his learned friend was correct. On 19th December his Lordship had held clearly that the claimants having obtained an increase over the award, must have costs. Paying these costs would be a good lesson to Government, whose agent only, the Collector, was to make offers, according to what was recently laid down in a judgment of the Privy Council. Government screwed down the value of an applicant's property as low as possible, and the only way to make them compensate for that was by awarding costs to the claimants. Mr. Rustomji had got an increase on the award of Rs. 10,209 and Seodia of Rs. 2,949 in all, Rs. 13,158. This was more than the Collector's award. So they practically got about two-and-a-half lakhs against their claim of three-and-a-half lakhs.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said that Mr. Inverarity need not argue further. He was of opinion that this was not an extravagant claim, and his order as to costs made on the previous occasions must stand. The total amount decreed would be Rs. 2,59,689. Out of it Rs. 2,48,526 went to Mr. Rustomji and Rs. 11,163 to Mr. Seodia as their respective shares. To these sums must be added fifteen per cent for compulsory acquisition, interest on Rs 10,209 and Rs. 2 949 at the rate of six per cent., from 25th March 1904, being the date of the acquisition, was payable to the claimants respectively. This apportionment was made by consent of the claimants, and this portion of the decree should be for the sum in excess of that already paid by Government. The Government to pay costs.

A WOMAN AND HER PARAMOURS.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of an appeal by Gaya, woman against a decision of Mr. F. X. DeSouza, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, who in January last convicted her of administering an unwholesome and fying drug with intent to commit an offence and of receipt theft in a dwelling-house, and sentenced her to three years rigorous imprisonment on each charge the sentences to be concurrent.

In this case the appellant, accused No. 1, had been committed on charges under sections 328 and 380, and accused No. 2, Naru bin Sidmalappa, on charges under sections 328, 380, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. The case against No. 1 was that, on the 31st October last, while she was dining with her neighbour, the complainant Gangubai, she administered some white powder manufactured out of an unwholesome and stupefying drug known as kuchali seed (nux vomica) in the milk which the complainant and her son drank, the result was that both mother and son took violently ill and lost consciousness, and the accused availed herself of the opportunity to rob a gold and a silver ornament from a box in the house and decamped. Though No. 1 had recorded a plea of not guilty, later in her statement to the court she adhered to her two previous confessional statements, and admitted that she administered the drug, that she knew its stupefying properties, that she assisted in the stealing of the ornaments and their subsequent concealment in a dilapidated house, and that she produced them before the police in the presence of a panch. There could thus said the sessions Judge, be no doubt that the charges were clearly brought home to her. The case against No. 2, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, was however not so clear. It appeared that he was a paramour of accused No. 1. It was not quite clear whether their connection continued at the time of the offence, because No. 2 alleged that he had abandoned her nine months previously. It was certain, said the Sessions Judge, that at the time of the offence No. 1 was vigorously plundering her paramour for means of subsistence, and No. 2 was persistently pushing her off. The principal evidence against No. 2 was the fact that No. 1, in her self-inculpatory statements, incriminated No. 2 as her accomplice in the crime. In the present case, said the Sessions Judge, there was an undoubted animus between the two accused. The evidence showed that accused No. 1 had another favoured paramour, who visited her on the night before the offence, and if the crime was committed at his instigation, it was a matter for consideration. in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, whether she would not denounce a hated lover in the hope of screening the favoured one. As to the corroboration of her story, there was scarcely any; on the contrary she was contradicted in material particulars by the complainant and her son, both of whom gave the lie to her story that No. 2 joined them in the course of the meal. The only corroboration against No. 2 which the Crown could produce was the fact that he passed by the complainant's house in the morning and addressed to her a casual question, and that he was seen standing opposite to her house in the afternoon. As the house was on the main road, these facts could be predicated of almost every passer-by without any imputation of criminal intent. The Sessions Judge convicted accused No. 1 and sentenced her as mentioned above. No. 2 was acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, sailing to-morrow to Aden and connecting with the s.s. Britannia for London:—

Arkwright, Mr H	McLaughlin, Mr James
Battazzi, Mr	Miller, Mr and Mrs
Bayford, Capt	Morris, Mr H W
Baun, Rev and Mrs	Maitman, Mr and Mrs J S
Brittain, Mr S	
Bruce, Lieut	Moravitz, Mr and Mrs
Buckley, Mr R	Nolan, Mr R H
Braschi, Mr R G	O'Brien, Mr H C
Bunnell, Mr R H	Ovens, Capt R M
Brock Mr J A	O Donoghue, Capt
Campbell, Mr Geralds	Peters, Miss S K
Cotton, Mr F	Peters, Miss L
Cotton, Mr J	Perera, Mr Edgar
Corbyn, Mr M Mc D	Peat, Mr H M
Crichton, Mr R M	Pilkeathly, Mr
Dantricourt, Mr P	Palmer, Mr Geo
Eggens, Mr	Poole Mr and Mrs child and infi
Foach-Hillier, Mr J	
Fraser, Mr and Mrs P B	Rocbuck, Mr
Giles, Mr	Row, Mrs T L
Hutchinson, Maj J O	Ross, Mrs J A
Hart, Mr R	Ralnsford, Maj J A
Jacob, Maj	Stephen, Sir Herbert
Jennings, Asst Surgeon	Smith, Mr Sidney
Jennings, Mrs	Spaeiman, Mr
Jones, Mrs M	Spalding, Mrs
Koebel, Mr F E	Troubetskoy, Mr
Koppel, Mr A	Tuttle, Mr G Montgomery
Lloyd, Mr T	
Luke, Mr John H	Williamson, Mr J E
Locke, Mr	Wickham, Mr E F E
Lothke, Mr	Welman, Maj H and Mrs
Leigh, Mrs E	Wheeler, Mr T H
Marten, Mrs A	Webster, Mr E D
Mason Maj-Genl H M	Wise, Mr Thos G

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For All Nerve Weaknesses,
Mental Depression,
Exhausted Nerves,
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BISHOP'S TONULES Create Nerve Power.
BISHOP'S TONULES Economise Nerve Energy.
BISHOP'S TONULES Establish a Reserve of Nerve Strength.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The privilage the members of Parliament for the City possess of occupying seats on the Treasury Bench on the day Parliament assembles is by no means the sole prerogative the city can claim. The sheriffs can present a petition at the Bar of the House—a right exercised quite recently in connection with the Building Acts Amendment Bill—while afterwards those dignitaries are accorded the courtesy of giving a dinner party within the precincts of the House. The City Corporation has also had the right for years, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, to present addresses to the King in person. A century or so ago, when the Crown and the Corporation did not always see eye, to eye the Sovereign attempted to abolish the prerogative, but the City maintained its ground and succeeded in securing the point it advocated.

Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada, is a good coiner of similes. In his latest reported speech to hand, his Excellency remarked that during the glacial period a good deal of the gold and other mineral treasure of Canada was carried down to the United States, but now there was a drift the other way, and Canada was getting a continuous flow of sturdy population from the United States that they were all very glad to welcome. For some time past there has been a large and steady exodus of farmers from the great Republic across the border to the newly-opened-up vast and fertile wheat-belts of Western Canada.

Suppose, said the wise orator—though 'tis a thought stupendous—
Suppose a baby one year old with arms of the tremendous
Length of 93 odd million miles,
Should, in a freak of fun,
Reach up and touch the sun
That child would be
253
Years old,
I'm told.
Before it learned
Its hand was burned."—"Liverpool."

In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance nothing was machine made, says a writer in the February Connoisseur, for the machine that turned out things by the gross had not yet been invented; and hence the individuality of the craftsman was able to assert itself. An artistic instinct made the men of those days seek for ocular pleasure in their surroundings. Life was of necessity more restricted, more concentrated. Every joy had to be sought in the home or in immediate surroundings. Hence, perhaps the reason why they did not neglect these matters as we do who buy such objects ready made and turned out by the hundred. The beauty of things made by men who delighted in making them, things made to endure, and by their endurance to teach future generations how to improve upon the best of the past. It is these that our collectors do well to gather around them.

A Welsh county court judge has had before him a case in which a printer sued a pork butcher for the value of a large parcel of paper-bags with the butcher's advertisement printed thereon. The printer, having no suitable illustration to embelish the work, thought he improved the occasion by putting an elaborate Royal arms above the man's name and address; but ultimately the latter refused to pay. The Judge, looking over a specimen, observed, according to the western Mail, that for his part he thought the lion and the unicorn were much nicer than an old fat pig. Oh, well, answered the butcher, perhaps your honour likes to eat animals like that, but my customers don't. I don't kill lions and unicorns—I only kill fat pigs! Verdict for defendant.

The City of London is the only municipal district that pays the entire cost of the police, and receives no contribution from the Imperial authorities. The force is controlled by a Committee of the Corporation, but the actual administration devolves, of course, upon the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner. An Alderman acts as chairman of the committee, and to-day Mr. Alderman Allison, L.C.C., retires from that position after several years' service. It is probable that a senior Alderman will be chosen as his successor. The cost of the force is about £155,000 a year one-forth of which is defrayed out of the City's cash, while the balance is raised by rate.

If the Royal Academy were rise enough (says "A.T." in the February Burlington Magazine) to allow the Associates voting power and places on the Hanging Committee, much of the prevalent bitterness would be avoided. It is ridiculous that men of fifty-three (the average age of the Associates) should still be fettered by laws made more than a century ago under wholly different conditions, which treat them as too young to be fair and responsible judges. The introduction of a moderating element between the caution of the old and the vigour of the young would enable the excellencies of both to have fair play, and might put an end in time to the perennial hostility of outsiders to the Royal Academy; a hostility which is now far more formidable than it was in the day when Mr. Holman Hunt and Millais suffered for their convictions.

From Sydney comes news of the death of an old colonist of seventy-nine, named Thomas Primrose, who is described as distant relative of Lord Rosebery. Primrose is certainly rather a rare surname nowadays, and anybody legitimately entitled to it is probably a more or less distant relative of the titular head of the family. Lord Rosebery is a considerable property owner in Sydney. The Athenæum Club in Castlereagh-street is one of his possessions. His Sydney agent, Sir William Manning, who also manages the Australian properties of the late Lord Carnarvon and Lord Sherbrooke, was knighted when Lord Rosebery was in office.

We are told that the number of hunting-women is greatly increasing. Under the anti-chivalrous conditions, therefore, a writer in "The Bystander offers the suggestion that, just as in a few churches and no a great many golf links the sheep are separated from the goats—I mean, he says, the men from the women—so should they be on the hunting field. They should have their own meet, their own fox, their own pack, and their own field. The only thing against this rather neat suggestion is that in all probability, the women, in whose interests it is made, would think it deadly dull hunting without the men, who, after all, language or no language have their uses. They would certainly run less risk of having their pretty ears polluted by horrid masculine language; but then, there are worse things even than bad language, as every girl who has played hockey at school knows.

Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, is come home this month on twelve months' leve. Sir John, who is a native of Cork, has long been the recognised ceremonial orator of Melbourne and possesses a fine flow of Hibernian eloquence. As a young barrister, he was a renowned boxer, huntsman, and all-round athlete. He is the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, and was the first of its students to take the degree of LL.D.

The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar has just signed the contract authorising the rebuilding of the Court Theatre. The estimate is considerably above what had first been mooted, and it is now owing to the munificence of his Royal Highness that the town will be enabled to meet the cost of this new building. The total expense is estimated at 2,100000 marks, whereof the Grand Duke will hold himself responsible out of his privy purse for the sum of 1,400,000. In its ontward form the new theatre will adhere to architectural lines familiar to the days of Goethe who, though dead, yet liveth in classic Weimar, his home and the burying-place of his ashes.

Is there not something to be done in the way of educating the East Anglian and Midland county gamekeeper into preferring to see his pheasants killed high and seldom rather than low and often? Many hosts and almost all keepers dislike seeing their birds missed, but one of the most sporting remarks a writer in The County Gentleman ever heard made by a gamekeepar was that he liked seeing his pheasants missed by really good shots, because he prided himself in being able to show the most difficult birds to be seen in England.

This year's Feast of Roses at the old City of Worms is to be on a most ambitious scale than has ever yet been attempted. Soloists from the Mannheim Theatre have already been engaged for assisting in the vocal music, and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt have signified their intention of patronising the festival in person.

Lord Northcote, Governor-General of the Commonwealth, has just opened an exhibition of Australian acts and manufactures in Sydney. In the course of his speech, his Excellency remarked that during the past twelve months both Lady Northcote and himself had visited a number of factories in various parts of the Commonwealth. They had been strongly impressed with the excellence of the work they saw turned out, and the abundant skill possessed by the manufacturers and the workers of Australia. Certainly the purchasers of Australian made goods need have fears on the ground of inferior quality.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	12	37
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	7	7	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwaly, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	16
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total	31	33	175
Total plague deaths to date	305,341		2,630,650
Same date last year	142	109	244

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
3	0

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

F. & C. OSLER,

BOMBAY

Electric Light Engineers.

To His Excellency The Late Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Highest Grade Materials only used.

Expert European Supervision.

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Electric Light Fittings.

Public Buildings, Private Houses, Banks, Showrooms, Offices, &c., Installed throughout with Electric Light and Electric Punkhas for connection with the Mains of the Bombay Electric Supply Co.

Electric Fittings of Osler's own Manufacture.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

(Late partner of D. M. Dastoor & Co.)

Having sixteen years' experience in sight testing, &c., begs to inform his kind constituents that he has opened a new business under the name and style of

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
Oculists and Opticians,
7, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

An Ophthalmic Surgeon, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), on the premises. Consultation free.

Entirely new stock of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of the latest style and Pattern.

Genuine 1st Quality Brazilian Pebbles. Prices extremely moderate.

Highest credentials from the HON'BLE SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, the HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BATTY, LIEUT.-COL. PETERS, M.B., I.M.S., and other personages.

A large assortment of powerful Telescopes, Binoculars, artificial human eyes, English made glare and Dust eye protectors and motor goggles in stock.

ARE YOU WEAK?

DO YOU WANT TO BE STRONG? DO YOU WANT TO FEEL THE VIM, THE SNAP AND FIRE OF VIGOUR? DO YOU WANT COURAGE, ENERGY AND AMBITION TO SUPPORT YOU IN YOUR CARES AND TROUBLES?

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigour. I've made a great success. My methods are now being approved by the greatest scientists and doctors and copied.

I have proved that electricity is the basis of all animal life, and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from varicocele and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity.

My Electric Body Battery restores this life in a few weeks and cures every time.

MAKES MEN OVER. It beats the world for building up men broken down from dissipation and neglect of the laws of nature. No matter what your trouble is, you can be made better and stronger by using this wonderful Battery. It pours glowing vitality into the body, and that does wonders. Try it and save doctors' bills and useless suffering. It cures rheumatism, back pains, and all organic weakness.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man and woman should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book to-day if you can't call I will send it post free. If you call my physician will give you a free test. Consultation is free. Remember my Battery does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for a year, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Act to-day.

Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

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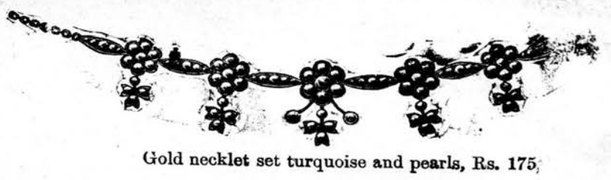
For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
FOOD
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected."
Lancet, Medical Report.

JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

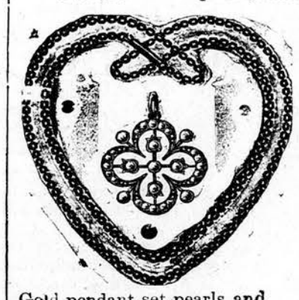
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.

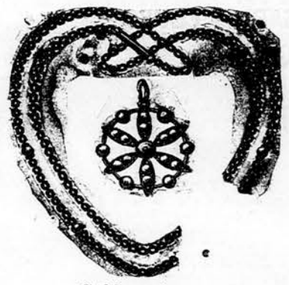

Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.


Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

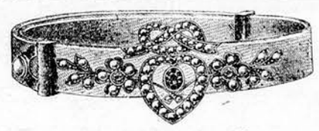
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.

Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

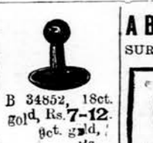
Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.


B 45783, Expanding bracelet with patent clasp. Set pearls and rubies, Rs. 250.

B 39361, Bracelet set with turquoise matrix and baroque pearls, Rs. 90.

B 35491, Rs. 22.


B 34852, 18ct. gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. gold, Rs. 3-8.

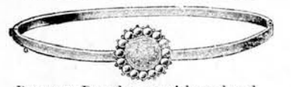
B 37144, Solid gold charm, Rs. 17.

B 38652, Enamelled brooch, set pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45395, Set diamonds, rubies and pearl, Rs. 220.

B 44194, Turquoise matrix mounted in 15ct. gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold platinum and diamond pin, Rs. 45.


B 23547, Bracelet set with opal and pearls, Rs. 46.

B 42396, 15ct. gold, pearl and turquoise safety pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15 ct. gold, twisted wire brooch, Rs. 10.

46258, Brooch, 18carat gold Rs. 20.
15carat gold, Rs. 18.

B 21046, Bracelet set with 3 rubies, Rs. 50.

B 22340, scarf pin set pearls, Rs. 17.

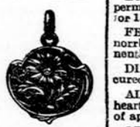
B 35479, gold links, Rs. 23.

B 32675, opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

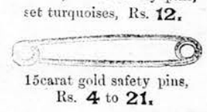
B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

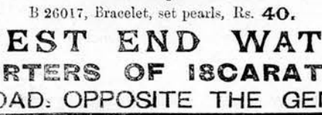
41757, Twin safety pins, set turquoises, Rs. 12.

B 36314, Links set rubies and diamonds, Rs. 48.


B 20994, Enamelled charm, with 1 diamond, Rs. 17.

B 22752, Necklet with pendant set with Emeralds, Ruby and pearl, Rs. 110.


15carat gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.


B 26017, Bracelet, set pearls, Rs. 40.

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Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by
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A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent
It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.
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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they find on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose will be administered. Ladies who have been recommended them, hasten to get a supply. Agents Chemists and Stores, of post free for Rupees [illegible]
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SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :—
THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 35 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fissula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases. Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be cured by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease,

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essence Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids
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Per 100								
Rs. 7	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 2-12

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THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be s largely distributed ?

The answer is not far to seek.

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FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

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CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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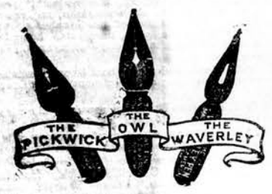

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"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

Every Pen ...ade by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd. separately examined by experienced hands. and any found defective are discarded.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Mental Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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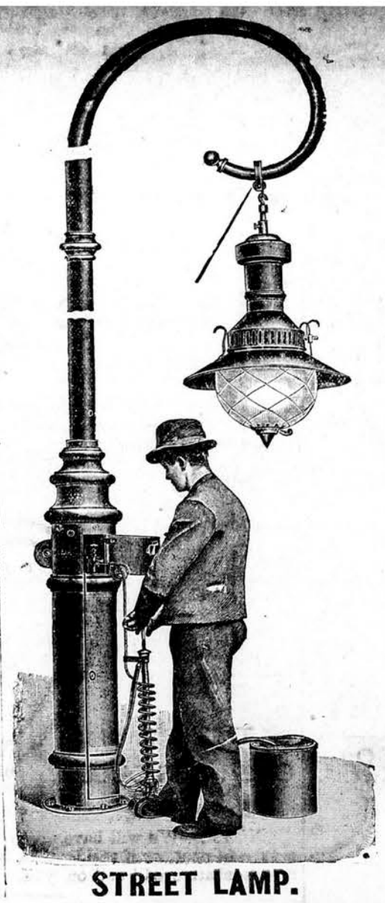

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LAMPS

Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS, from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

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Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficia to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

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Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

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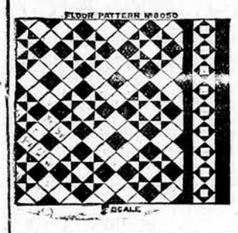

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